

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

This Journal is supplied Weekly, or Monthly, by the principal Booksellers and Newsmen, throughout the Kingdom; but to those who may desire its immediate transmission, by post, we recommend the LITERARY GAZETTE, printed on stamped paper, price One Shilling.

No. 730.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1831.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Siamese Twins. By the Author of "Pelham," &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 390. London, 1831. Colburn and Bentley.

Of this varied and remarkable poem it is not our purpose, in our present No. to give an analysis; or even to pronounce a detailed critical opinion upon its yet unpublished lineaments. The high and richly deserved celebrity of its author renders it an object of so much interest, that we are sure we shall better consult the taste of the public by devoting a few columns to its illustration, than by occupying even half a column by oracular commonplaces upon poetry in general, and the *Siamese Twins* in particular. Our extracts will speak for us, and for the book; and we will only say, that if any one does not feel their force or beauty, the person so unhappily situated will never enjoy the pleasure and delight which its perusal has afforded to us. [N.B. Thursday, past midnight, and our sheet must be at press to-morrow afternoon; so that by printing all night, sufficient Nos. may be ready for our few customers on Saturday morning.]

Suffice it now to state, that, with much of playful, as well as of deeper satire; little touches of personal pleasantries, and more grave, political, and moral allusions; fine poetical passages, imitations which remind us of the *Rejected Addresses* of almost all our principal authors, Scott, Byron, Moore, &c.; and pathos embodied in the language of true feeling, Mr. Bulwer has produced a volume very unlike what might have been, and such as we actually expected, from its temporary title.

He starts with an inscription to Captain Basil Hall, who seems to have provoked his irony by his recent work on America; still there is no ill nature in the attack. We are then introduced to the *Twins*.

"In Bangkok,—all the world must know

Bangkok's the capital of Siam,—
There lived, not quite an age ago,
A gentleman whose name was Fiam.
Of moderate sense and decent fortune,
He never had need his friends to importune;
He asked them not to clothe or board him,
And therefore all his friends adored him.
For Bangkok is a place where you,
If rich, have love enough to sate you;
But only ask them for a *sous*,
And, Gad! how blithely they hate you!"

So unlike England!!! No wonder the author is tempted into the field of comparison, and not only lauds the superior liberality of this country, but our immense superiority over the *Siamese* in every other respect. Hodges (the person who brings the *Twins* over), is a trader and a missionary at Bangkok, and he is represented as labouring in his vocation.

"But Hodges, though so much he prized
Our peers—all foreign rank despised,

* This puff is a hint to late correspondents and others. With a large impression to print, in a different form, and on different principles from a newspaper, besides the care of correcting, &c., which literary character demands, we require ten or twelve hours of more mechanical labour, to be ready for the early supply of Saturday morning.

Declared, with generous warmth, he thought
The same the sovereign and the snob,
And swore, since Siam must be taught
New steps—to lead off with the mob!

Accordingly our saint one day
Into the market took his way,
Climb'd on an empty tub, that o'er
Their heads he might declaim at ease,
And to the rout began to roar
In wretched *Siamese*.

'Brethren! (for every one's my fellow,
Though I am white, and you are yellow,)
Brethren! I come from lands afar
To tell you all—what fools you are!
Is slavery, pray, so soft and glib a tie,
That you prefer the chain to liberty?
Is Christian faith a melancholy tree,
That you will only sow idolatry?
Just see to what good laws can bring lands,
And hear an outline of old England's.
Now, say if here a Lord should hurt you,
Are you made whole by legal virtue?
For ill by battery, or detraction,
Say, can you bring at once your action?
And are the rich not much more sure
To gain a verdict than the poor?
With us alike the poor or rich,
Peasant or prince, no matter which—
Justice to all, the law dispenses,
And all it costs—the are the expenses!
Here, if an elephant you slay,
Your very lives the forfeit pay;
Now, that's a *quid pro quo*—too scri-
ous much for beasts *notions free*.
With us no beast, or bird, is holy—
Such nonsense really seems to shame laws!
And all things wild, we shoot at—solely
Subject to little hints, call'd 'Game Laws.'

Your persons dun you into giving—
Ours take their own—a paltry living.
Each selfish wish they nobly stifle,
And save our souls—for quite a trifle.
Our lords are neither mean nor arrogant,
Nor was against broad truths by narrow cant;
Ne'er wish for perquisites, nor sinecures,
Nor prop great ill, by proffering tiny cures;
Our goods before their own they rate 'em,
And as for younger sons—they hate 'em!
Thus all our patriots are invincible,
And, bless you!—as to change of principle—
'E'en if one wish'd to chouse the people,
One's by the Lower House prevented!
There, by a slight expense of tuppence,
We've all the Commons represented—
And with such singular ability,
No groat's ere spent with inutility.
Thus do we hold both license—and
Despotic fetters in *ludicrous*;
And thus must England ever stand
Erect—in triple equilibrium!

These are the things that best distinguish men—
These make the glorious boast of Englishmen!
More could I tell you, were there leisure,
But I have said enough to please, sure;
Now, then, if you the resolution
Take for a British Constitution,
A British King, Church, Commons, Peers—
I'll be your guide! dismiss your fears.
With Hampden's name and memory warm you!
And, d—n you all—but I'll reform you!
As for the dogs that seem'd to be free,
We'll give it them most handsomely;
To church with scourge and halter lead 'em,
And thrash the rascals into freedom!"

The *Twins* are imported by this clever fellow, and their advent in London is good.

"The third day after they had entered
London, of Nash and Cash the boast,
Hodges this paragraph adventured
(As herald) in 'The Morning Post.'

'We hear the famous Mr. Hodges,
Who wrote of Tactoo the description,
Is just arrived in town, and lodges
At present in the hall Egyptian.
With him two wondrous creatures he
Has brought, we understand, from Siam,
Which all the world will flock to see.
And much the sight will edify 'em.
Two boys that have together grown,
Across the breast joined by a bone;

Of the faculty, invited gratis,
Each gentleman we beg to state is;
Already Messrs. Cooper, Brodie, Gee,
Lawrence, and Vance, have seen the prodigy—
Declared it can be no deceit,
And sworn the sight was quite a treat.
This—notice towards them to divert is meant,
See for particulars advertisement.
N.B. In such a way they're joined,
As not to shock the most refined."

"The public then were disengaged—
No Lyon in especial ragged;
For poetry there was no passion,
All politics were out of fashion;
The last new novel, call'd 'The Peerage,'
Had fallen flat upon this queer age."

"No kings were going to Guildhall,
No dukes were 'trembling to their fall';
Both Charles and Charleys lived in peace,
No Philip there—here no police.
Sensually thieved the nightly prize,
And peacefully walked the pensive Whigs,
Time frowned not—and the distant storm
Slept dull on that dark sea—Reform.
—In such a dearth of conversation,
Judge if our *Twins* caused some sensation.
From ten to five o'clock each day,
These thronged to see them such a bevy,
Such cabs and chariots blocked the way.
The crowd was like a new king's levee.
Sir Astley bid high to secure them,
To cut up when the spring was o'er;
He had, he begged leave to assure them,
Cut up 'The Skeleton' before."

'Twas much, they'd see, if they reflected,
To be with care and skill dissected;
And if next year they would prefer—
Was not at present in a hurry."

"Old Crock much wanting then some new
Good speculation, tried to steal them;
While Lady—the famous Blue,
Gravely requested leave to feel them.
Pettigrew said he'd keep a nice
Glass case on Saturdays exposed for them,
And Mrs. M—, who'd married thrice,
With great civility proposed for them.
But, thanks to Hodges, all these perils
They 'scaped unhurt—for thus the state
Of man is ever: when we fear ill,
Heaven saves us from the unperceived fate;
Except the few not worth a better, a
Handful, of hang'd, drown'd, burnt, &c. &c."

"Meanwhile with every day increases
The fashion of the brother pair;
Fashion, that haughty queen that fierce
Her lovers with so high an air.
I think on earth that Jove did drop her, a
Danceuse from the Olympian opera;
Sent first to glitter and to gladden us;
Next to attract, allure, and madden us;
Thirdly, to ruin each beginner
In life, content with that—to win her!
But when he's bought the jade's caresses,
He finds the charm was—in the dress;
While Jove, on high, beholds, methinks,
The new-blast author's melancholy,
Appals the cunning of the mix,
And chuckles at the green-horn's folly."

We are charmed with this playfully philosophical *exposé* of fashion, and shall add to it a trifle more on Almack's, to which Lady Jersey invites the *Siamese*.

"And Jersey, after whose own heart is
The grave, asked Chang to all her parties—
But only beg'd he would not bring
His vulgar brother, Mr. Ching!
She sent him once a card for Willis's,
That pretty pastoral spot, where Phillips

"* Conversing once with a Blue of some celebrity, I had the mortification of perceiving that she was all the while peculiarly restless and fidgety. At length she said, with considerable softness, 'Excuse me, I must go and feel that gentleman.' Accordingly with great gravity she walked up to a handsome foreigner, and, avowing herself a disciple of Spurzheim, requested leave to feel his head. I remember that the handsome foreigner was not a little disconcerted, for he was a great Beau, and he wore a wig."

And Damons dance extremely badly—
Where married dames coquet it sadly—
Where, this the law supreme and vital,
No sin comes here without a title.
Where, if a few slight faults or frailties—
Unvirgined maids and liberal wives,
Breaking dull wedlock's cold and stale ties,
The pure religion lost shrives—
At least the low commercial route
The ladies' piously shut out;
And fierce to moral as any Goth's child,
Preserve the moral air from Rothschild.

"We've said in some one of our pages,
That Chang had lately conned our sages.
But most of all the books commanding
His thoughts, was Locke on Understanding!
That great name spoke hard by—he heard—
He turned—enraptured at the word,
And L—— (the handsome captain) took
For the young author of the book;
Accordingly he strait address him,
With compliments in thousands prest him—
Sware that no man he so admired,
And humbly where he lived inquired.
Quoth he, 'The human mind is found,
Having in all climes the same faults.'
He ceased—the captain looking round,
Saw him whirl off into a waltz.
For Ching, who lik'd those giddy dances,
Was now engaged to Lady Frances—
Sweet lady, daughter to Lord Connor,
And fairest of the maids of honour.
Meanwhile the smiling lady mother
Steps up, and whispers in her ear,
'I hope it is the elder brother,
And not 'the detrimental,' dear."

From the poor world of artifice let us turn
to the world of beauty, real or ideal; and we
cannot find it sooner than by reverting to Mr.
Bulwer's description of the Twins leaving
their home, where a great dread of sea voyages
prevails.

"Alas! in vain in every shore,
For something never won, we yearn!
Why needs this waste of toil before
Life's last yet simplest truth we learn?
Oh! that our early years would own
The moral of our burial-stone:
The true to *kakou* of the breast—
The *clair* of the earth is—*Rest!*

As birds that seek, athwart the main,
Strange lands where happier seasons reign,
Where to soft airs the rich leaf danceth,
And laughs the gay beam where it glanceth—
Glancing o'er fruits whose purpling sheen
May court the rifling horde unseen:
For there earth, air, and sun conspire
To curb, by salting, man's desire—
And man, half careless to destroy,
May grant ev' weakman to enjoy.
So Hope allures the human heart;
So shears the land and spreads the chart;
So wings the wishes of the soul,
And colours, while we seek, the goal!

The shore (as on the wanderers fly)
They left, hath melted into sky.
The shore they seek—alas! the star
That guides on high seems scarce so far.
With weary wing, but yearning breast,
Unlike the dove, they find no rest.
The broad sea with its aching sound,
The desert heaven, have girt them round.
On, on!—and still the promised shore
Seems far, and faithless as before;
And some desponding droop behind,
And some are scattered by the wind,
And some perchance who best might guide—
Sink, whelmed the first, beneath the tide.

Thus on, the hearts that Hope deceays,
Fly o'er life's waste to fancied joys,
The goal unseen, the home forsaken,
Dismayed, but when dreams we waken.
The friends with whom we left the shore,
Most loved, most missed, are seen no more;
And some that sink, and some departed,
But leave the lingers weary-hearted.

On, onward still, how few remain
Faint, flagging, of that buoyant train,
With glittering hue, and daring wing,
And bosom that must burst or sing.
On, on! a distant sail appears—
It comes—exhaustion conquers fears,
And on the deck, a willing thrall,
The wearied, hopeless, victims fall:
And ev'n amid their dreadest foes
Feel less of peril than repose!
And thus, oh, thus! no more deceived,
Worn out, tamed, baffled, and bereaved,
From all our young life loved self-banished;
The glory from the dull wing vanished;
Bowed by the distance and the gale,
The hardest faint, the boldest fall,
Whence'er the spot that proffers rest,
We drop, the victim or the guest!

And after all our wanderings past,
Feel death has something sweet at last."

Is not the following also enchanting poetry?

"How holy woman's youth—while yet
Its rose with life's first dews is wet—
While hope most pure is least confest,
And all the virgin in the breast!
O'er her white brow, wherein the blue
Transparent vein seemed proud to bear
The warm thoughts of her heart—unto
The soul so nobly palaced there!
O'er her white brow were richly braided
The tresses in a golden flow;
But darkly slept the lash that shaded
Her deep eye, on its lids of snow.
What could that magic eye inspire?
Its very light was a desire!
And each blue wandering of its beam,
Called forth a worship and a dream;
The soft rose on her softest cheek
Had yet the sun's last smile to win;
But not the less each blush could speak
How full the sweetest hived within.
The rich lip in its bright repose
Refused above its wealth to close."

"O Woman! day-star of our doom—
Thy dawn our birth—thy close our tomb,
Or if the mother or the bride,
Our fondest friend and surest guide!—
And yet our folly and our fever,
The dream—the meteor—the deceiver—
Still, spite of sorrow—wisdom—years—
And those—Fate's sternest warners—tears—
Still clings my yearning heart unto thee,
Still knows no wish like those which woo thee,
Still in some living form essays
To clasp the bright cloud it portrays!—
And still as one who waits beside,
But may not ford, the faithless tide—
It wears its own brief life away—
It marks the shining waters stray—
Courts every change that glads the river—
And finds that change it pines for—never!"

The rage of London for notoriety is cleverly
painted in the reception of Chang and Ching.

"First came the learned Misses Berry,
Whose talk I hear is worth the listening;
And next the sparkling Londonderry
Called to invite them to a christening.
The fashion set, the vassals follow;
All ask, press, pray, for Chang and Ching;
They best three Polish princes hollow,
And half outshine a Carib king.
Sole instance here, this my muse hints, is
Of folks much sought for, though not princes;
For here we're so divinely loyal,
Nothing goes down that sounds not royal.
Some fœtid king from Hottentot
Would be all day at the balconies;
While, when in town, Sir Walter Scott
May dine in quiet with his cronies.
Prince Raggedhoff comes o'er—all fall on him!
Were Gothe here, pray who would call on him?
Of Ching—that dignified of good fellows,
Tom Moore, begins to grow quite jealous;
For Ching once made a happy hit,
And complimented Lady Frightful,
And so became the reigning wit,
Whom all such ladies called delightful.
Besides, on the piano-forte
Siamese ballads he could sing;
And, oh! they were so sweet, so naughty,
You'd scarce have known Tom Moore from
Ching.

And really Chang, who, sulking by,
Sat with curled lip and drooping eye,
While, Moore-like, Ching performed the siren,
Made no bad sort of Bancroft Byron.
As they professed opinions liberal,
And Chang was thought a youth of *modi*,
They went where wordy willings gibber all
Ineptitudes—at Holland House.
There, Allen, all about the riches
Of Siam, with its manners, laws,
Pump'd out, to pour into those speeches
Which gain his lordship such applause.
Those speeches when the frost of fears
Melts, as Mousaigne's walls from Madame,
And gushes out upon the Peers.
The History of the World since Adam!
The Duke of Devonshire was very
Civil—he's really a good fellow!
And D——, when he saw, grew merry,
Two faces than his own more yellow.
Lord Granville courteously desired
They'd join his coterie of whistlers;
And Esterhazy much inquired
If they were sure they had no sisters!"

The touches of well-known character in this
quotation need no pointing out for metropolitan
circles; and of some of them it is as well that
our country and foreign readers should remain
ignorant. We quit them willingly, to select a

few of the many striking, though brief, beau-
ties which are thickly scattered through these
pages.

Just remark.

"I own I think that the sagacious
Are very seldom found loquacious;
Balthus may at times abash us;
But—oh! the mute bite of a Cassius!"

A portrait.

"Fix'd on the wan Earth's mystic breast
Are only found in my possession,
I think I'm singularly rich
In that—the best of all—discretion.
Not less in letters than in action,
I know the golden mean to keep,
What scene to dwell on, or what fact shun,
And where to gallop or to creep.
This truth I blush not to repeat,
'Tis policy to have conceit."

Encore, a hit.

"Among the thousand virtues which
Are only found in my possession,
I think I'm singularly rich
In that—the best of all—discretion.
Not less in letters than in action,
I know the golden mean to keep,
What scene to dwell on, or what fact shun,
And where to gallop or to creep.
This truth I blush not to repeat,
'Tis policy to have conceit."

Curious example.

"Chang found for reading ample leisure;
Indeed, the day's a sort of beast,
Of which the body is the least;
The head, and tail, let study seize—
And with the rest, do what you please!"

A man, whose father, after a dissipated ca-
reer, had

"Retired from life on prussic acid,"

is mentioned with

"Two maiden aunts, who thought him pretty,
Bestowed upon him more than pity:
Sent him to school, and thence to college,
And wing'd ability with knowledge.
Large was his mind, and clear—yet deep;
A little pensive, but not whining;
Ambition, courage, hope, can keep
All stuff, worth keeping, from repining."

Simile of a wish.

"As if—but the reflection's stale!—
We ever could, with all our trying
To throw the salt upon its tail,
Prevent that bird—a wish—from flying."

A sort of heart, by no means uncommon in
the world:

"When once a man's mind is resolved,
'Tis useless to his heart appealing,
You can't get through the leaves involved
Around his artichoke of feeling."

It is difficult to separate these little morsels,
however neat or pithy, from the matrix in
which they are imbedded, and we shall only
add one other of them.

"Alas! how in the world we're made for,
Sins conquered, really, sins paid for!
We break a head, inspired by wine,
What plasters up the wound?—a fine;
We steal a wife—we foul a name—
What mends the matter?—still the same?
In notes her sentence law dispenses,
And justice only means expenses."

We must now hasten to a conclusion: in a
part of his poem Mr. Bulwer alludes to Burns,
and we transcribe the following observations,
with a keen sense of their justice:—

"All mankind, to whom, even mediately,
and through unseen channels, the glorious verse
of Robert Burns can reach, have incurred a
debt of gratitude, and that no slight one, to
Mr. Lockhart, who has honoured literature (in
his biography of that illustrious poet) with a
work full of just, and manly, and noble senti-
ment. It is difficult, indeed, to command one's
indignation, when one hears fine gentlemen
critics, who sin delicately, and grow elevate on
Chamberlin—and to whom we owe no earthly
gratitude, and no earthly indulgence—talk,
between snuff-takings, of the immoralities of
Burns. Every country squire, and city clerk,
and puny dandyling, may enjoy in quiet his
loves and his intoxications; they are but the
proofs of his spirit, or obediences to the man-
ners of his time. But if Burns, the benefactor
of the world (for whom reverence should in-

duce indulgence), does what they do who are its drones;—then come pages of sermons, and mawkish lecturings, and judgments righteously severe. Every sword of the Pharisees leaps out of its scabbard. One would think, to hear them, that it is a great pity a man of genius should not be born without flesh and blood."

The above is a note appended to the annexed passage:

"Oh! wise—wise fools, whose tender art
So coldly probed each fault that dyed
With its own blood that generous heart!—
Who, in your grateful thought, denied
To him whose memory yet exalts
Man's mould—ay, in those very faults—
To him, who like an air from heaven,
Breath'd life and glory on your way;
The mercy and the silence given.
Of right, unto the humblest clay.
In life's cool walk, if one hath blest
A single, just, or grateful breast;
Yet hath, in error, stung or saddened
The breast his customary bounty gladdened,
Say—were it thine—would'st thou resent?
Would love or anger find a vent?
Say—would it not thy heart relieve
To have one memory to forgive?
But he, who serves all earth,—whose mind
Stars the dark wanderings of mankind;
And from lone thought's empyrean height,
Exalts the soul, its glorious light,
For him, no grateful memory lives,
No justice weighs, no love forgives;
For him, the universal eye,
Each heart he cheered, hath grown his spy.
The very lustre of his fame,
Betrays the specks upon his name;
The columns of his triumph stand,
As Paquins for each vulgar hand;
For him the wonted shades which hide
Home's reverent secrets, are denied;
Exposed, dissected, canvass'd o'er,
Each household wound and hidden sore;
His very heart hung forth a prey
To the sharp-tongued 'remorseless day.'
The temple he hath built will yield
For him alone no shrine to shield;
Nay, round the altar where he flieeth,
The cold and venom'd slander lieth—
Crush'd by the serpents of his doom,
Behold his temple walks his tomb!"

We regret to close; but we shall resume the subject next Saturday, by which time we trust the *Siamese Twins* will be before the public—and never to be divided—from its applause.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A Letter on the Effects of Wine and Spirits.
By a Physician.

Political Evils of Intemperance; or, a few Observations and Statements pointing out Intemperance or Drunkenness to be as disadvantageous to a Nation as it is ruinous to an Individual. By J. H.

Address to the Temperate. By the Rev. John Edgar, Professor of Divinity in the Belfast Institution.

Temperance. (Extracted from the *Belfast News-Letter* of the 6th Oct., 1829.) By the Same.

WE are never intemperate at any time, more especially when Temperance Societies are the objects of our attention. Anxious to slake our thirst for information on this subject, we have imbibed all within our reach: we have suffered ourselves to be voluntarily afflicted with five violent "attacks," and all the "evils, political and nosological, of intemperance." Tracts innumerable, and "addresses" unutterable, have we endured, and cannot but acknowledge that we have seldom met with so dry a subject. The thunder of these Societies is enough to turn sour all the wine in the country; and as such, doubtless it will be renounced. "Red spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," will no longer "mingle" with water, lemon, or sugar—"blue ruin" will henceforth be nought but a *καλὸν ἔρμα*, and the blue devils will sob and sigh in the undisturbed broodings of melancholic philanthropy. Wine was wont "to

gladden man's heart," but now it only turns acid on his stomach. Our sailors once drank grog, and swept the seas; now, rum is poison, and tobacco an abomination in the smell of the saints; and Jack is taught, instead of a "quid," to chew the end of a long-winded tract. It cannot escape the eye of speculation, that if the efforts of these numberless humane Societies were all simultaneously crowned with success, nothing human would be left on the face of the earth—all the characteristics of humanity would sleep with our fathers—our five unfortunate senses would be nullified—or, in plain phrase, the whole world would be a mass of nonsense. With this as the foundation for their plans, and the object of their endeavours, with human error for a text, and the gulls of humanity for a congregation (a crowded one)—societies spring up, froth for a time, bubble, and burst. Somewhat after this leaven, a hue and cry is now being raised against all "the stirring spirits of the age," from gin to curacao; and we have ourselves somewhere read, that beer ought to be looked upon as a most ungodly liquor, because it will sometimes work upon a Sunday. We forego becoming members of these Temperance Societies, from our unwillingness to increase the chagrin of those who have already received our refusal of such distinctions. We have been solicited to take an active part in an Anti-damn Club, whose primary object was to undermine the prosperity of swearing, by enforcing all the unrevoked fines to which these popular ebullitions are still liable; but, with the fear of "d.....n" before our eyes, we feel inclined, with Bob Acres, to trust that "damns have had their day." We have been urged to put up for the dignity of President to an Anti-pun Club: this, also, we declined, as being no joke. We feared, too, lest a flash of our own, by dissipating the conventional dullness of the society, might hazard the authority of the chair, set the learned body at loggerheads, and occupy that time in personal squabbles and petty animosities, which honourable members professed to dedicate to the furtherance of very different objects.

In reverting to temperance from intemperate societies, to which we have momentarily digressed, we cannot but confess ourselves confoundedly puzzled by the arguments of its advocates. One observes—"Temperate men give their countenance and support to such occasional exhilaration of the spirits, by intoxicating liquors, as produces levity, and foolish jesting, and unnatural excitement, though all such exhilaration is intemperance. Temperate men countenance and practise a resort to intoxicating liquors, as a means of invigorating the intellect or producing pleasant sensation, though all such resort is intemperance. Temperate men countenance and practise the prudent use of ardent spirits, though such use is necessarily the first step in drunkenness, and, in multitudes of instances, the parent of disease, and crime, and misery."

We would ask this warm and worthy man, in his more sober moments, whether the virulent desecration of temperate men is altogether calculated to aid the cause of temperance?—whether vituperating "the prudent use of spirits" is the wisest way of commencing a campaign against their abuse? This gentleman, however, will have it, that moderation is excess; and so we leave him to pursue his crusade against what custom and the climate have induced some evil-disposed persons well nigh to class among the necessities of life. Others bring to the charge the *nova cohors febrium*, and "all the many ills that *tush* is heir to."

Aristocratical gout, and republican punch-blossoms, "epilepsy or the falling sickness," *quary* "falling sick"—not to mention *cat-alepsy*—are the most trivial consequences enumerated. This is a more sensible attack upon the weak points of vice; and provided the friends of temperance advocate their cause temperately, confining themselves to such topics as will not challenge the contradiction of experience, we dare say people for the future will relinquish the juice of the grape, and content themselves with that of the pump. In the meantime, should such exceptions to their general rules occur, we recommend all members of these societies to imitate the beagle of the Adelphi, and fine themselves five shillings for getting drunk; thereby setting a good example, and considerably augmenting their funds.

Upon this subject, though we do not think the institution of Temperance Societies (*i. e.* associations by belonging to which persons refuse to drink wine, spirits, or malt, and stick to pure Adam's ale)—though we do not think such Societies have yet made much progress in Britain, it may not be foreign to our illustration to quote what is said in a foreign journal respecting them in America.

"The Temperance Societies continue to excite a lively interest in the United States. Above 100,000 persons have pledged themselves to an entire abstinence from spirituous liquors. Young people are especially earnest in this good cause. Corporations, agricultural bodies, farmers, heads of establishments, and thousands of respectable individuals, refuse to furnish those liquors to their labourers and workmen. Students, lawyers, ecclesiastics, legislators, magistrates, have inscribed their names among the promoters of this reform. But four years ago, the extent of the evil was so great, that a remedy for it was considered to be hopeless. Now a confident expectation is cherished that it will be eradicated. From the North to the South, from the East to the West, there is but one feeling on the subject. 'We have discovered,' said a citizen of North Carolina, 'the club of Hercules, with which, by the blessing of God, to vanquish the hydra of intemperance.' The fundamental principle of the reform, that which is acknowledged to be the only efficacious one, is an *entire abstinence* from spirituous liquors. Numerous instances prove that the determination to use them moderately produces no durable effect;—they must be completely relinquished. A great many distilleries are no longer at work, in consequence either of the principles of their owners, or of necessity; for the diminution of the sale of spirituous liquors is felt, in almost all the states of the Union, in the proportion of from a fourth to nine-tenths; and in some places, even to its extinction. A merchant in one of the principal towns lately wrote to his correspondent, that the sale of liquors of all kinds had fallen three-fourths. The agents of a French house, which for several years had sent 5,000 pipes of brandy annually into the country, on recently applying to those whom it had been accustomed to supply, could not find a single purchaser. The public opinion which stamps the selling of spirituous liquors with a moral brand, is every day becoming more powerful. A committee of one of the societies declares that it knows 400 persons who have, from conscientious motives, discontinued to vend distilled liquors. Above forty vessels had sailed within a short period, without taking any on board for their crews. A great many militia regiments had resolved to disuse them. Before the establishment of these

Temperance Societies, the annual consumption of spirituous liquors in America amounted to from fifty-six to sixty millions; or from four to five gallons to every individual, man, woman, and child. This was an annual loss to the consumers, of a hundred millions of dollars. Pauperism and crimes were quadrupled by drunkenness. A fourth of all the insanity, and a third of all the disease in the country, were the results of intemperance. From the same cause, above 30,000 persons descended every year into a premature grave. Of the 5,000 crimes annually brought before the courts of justice at New York, three-fourths proceeded from intemperance; and of the 30,000 persons who were summoned as witnesses, half were under the influence of strong liquors when the crimes respecting which they gave their evidence were committed. All these details, and a thousand others of the same kind, prove the incalculable benefit which these Temperance Societies are producing. The most vigorous measures are adopted in aid of them. Associations of the people, of all ranks, are formed for that great object; and it is even said, that in one of the towns of the United States, a great number of girls have entered into an engagement not to accept as a husband any person who does not completely abstain from spirituous liquors. We detect cant, and its language; but it is impossible not to admire the grand moral spectacle afforded by this determination of a whole people to purify themselves from what has long been their distinguishing national vice."

This is very well for America. In England, perhaps, where people don't drink too much, an anti-over-eating, or anti-gluttony, or anti-eating society might prosper, and be particularly efficacious about Christmas.

Journal of a Nobleman; comprising an Account of his Travels, and a Narrative of his Residence at Vienna during the Congress. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1831. Colburn and Bentley.

OUR author, one of the French noblesse, as it seems, and distantly related to the old Prince de Ligne, has a considerable resemblance to one Gratiano in the *Merchant of Venice*, who is accused of saying an infinite deal of nothing, and whose reasons are compared to a few grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff. This being the case, we can hardly think it worth while to have got up and published these two volumes; the best matter of which might do tolerably well for the slip-slop of a *Court Journal* or a *Lady's Magazine*; but which is, at the same time, desperately trifling and tedious in the shape of a book to be read continuously. The first volume contains the "Nobleman's" travels from Moscow, through parts of Poland, Turkey, Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary, to Vienna, where he arrives in time to take a share in the amusements of that capital during the celebrated Congress. His account of the Winski's, and Rinski's, and Dolderoff's, and Pushkin's, whom he happened to see on his route, or to meet at balls and festivals—few of them possessing the slightest interest for the English reader—forms the mass of his book; episodes relating to past events, such as the siege of Copenhagen, help to make out the rest; and a few anecdotes, which, we believe, have already done their duty in the periodical press, complete the *risfacciamento*. Now this is book-making, and shews that your "Nobleman" of the present day is exactly like your "Person of Quality" of some fifty or seventy years ago.

Yet, however much we dislike the system of title-pages and lists of contents devised most skillfully *ad captandam*, and leading most certainly to disappointment, we shall do our fair duty to the writer, by picking out a few specimens of his work, which may perhaps entertain our friends. Without questioning the veracity of a Nobleman, we give a remarkable description of the dexterity of the Ukranian peasants with the axe:—it will be seen the style is not very English.

"Not only they employ it in the construction of their houses, their boats, their carriages, and their household furniture, but also in carving a variety of small things, such as little boxes, spoons, and other kitchen utensils. I purchased a very handsome snuff-box from one of them, which had been cut with a hatchet commonly used for felling timber. In the province of Masovia they are still better exercised in the art of rendering the axe universally available. I have been assured by several persons whose testimony I could not doubt, that they have themselves seen peasants, who wore their hair long, go and place themselves against the trunks of trees, raising their hair as much above their heads as it would reach, while others would take aim at a certain distance, and fling their hatchets with so much dexterity as to cut the hair in two parts, and be driven deep into the trunk of the tree! Similar feats beat William Tell's hollow. They are not, however, the only kind by which dexterity was practised in Poland at the risk of a tragic end. In former times it was customary in the *châteaux* of the nobility, after banquets given on great occasions, for the host to shew his guests his skill in firing a pistol, by making the heel of the shoe on his wife's foot his target! I could hardly convince myself that the higher classes among the Poles, who have always considered devotedness to the fair sex the glory of ours, should have suffered a practice so directly at variance with every feeling of common humanity, to prevail among them—those men, whose notions of gallantry in the present day are apt to carry them to so extravagant enthusiasm, that I have seen them at table take the shoe off the foot of the mistress of the house, drink wine out of it, and pass it round!"

In Transylvania the peasantry are, we learn, as clever with sticks, for they often go out hunting with them; and by throwing at hares, knock down twenty in a day's sport! But we must change from the travels to the Congress. The present state of Poland gives some interest to the following: the remarks are put into the mouth of a M. Novossiloff, a Russian statesman in repute with the Emperor Alexander.

"The Poles (he is reported to have said) are ever carrying back their thoughts to the brilliant times of their history, and they want their country to re-assume that proud attitude of independence it enjoyed under the Batoris, the Sigismonds, the Sobieskis, without one moment thinking of the immense changes the political condition of Europe has since then undergone, and their peculiar geographical position, which makes it impossible that they should stand again on the same footing as formerly. Poland is now linked to us, and must be content with the fate which is unavoidably reserved for her political existence. If ever we allowed her to become completely independent, she would make an Asiatic nation of us, and we are not disposed to recede. 'Burke has said,' observed the prince (de Ligne), 'that the partition of Poland would be paid dearly for by its authors; he might

have added, that such might be the case with her defenders also; for Napoleon's interference with her concerns has in no small degree contributed to the loss of his crown. I hope a better fate will be reserved for the Emperor Alexander; but all must depend upon the adoption of suitable measures, and their security on a firm basis. A people who are proud of themselves may suffer themselves to be conquered, but will not bear to be humiliated. The force of arms may achieve their conquest; but it is only through a generous and just policy that they may be thoroughly subjugated.' 'You need not apprehend any system of policy, my dear prince, of which the Poles will ever have reason to complain at our hands. If you read this manuscript, the margin of which is full of notes, written in the Emperor Alexander's own hand, you will find how great is our desire to meet the wishes of the Polish nation. This is the constitution intended for them. It will enable you to judge whether the lofty sentiments which spring from the heart should not be taken as the guarantee of that monarch's good intention. The institutions of that country, hereby fixed upon a solid foundation, will become the means by which the peace of Europe may be ever maintained.' 'If the bases of the edifice are proportioned to its weight, and of comparative solidity, they will, no doubt, prove durable; but if not, you may have to fear the vengeance of men who are driven to desperate means.'"

The Prince de Ligne, who at this period was, as appears from his relative's account, a superannuated gallant, draws a glowing picture of the Poles, as he saw them in 1788. "Who (he says) would not feel an affection for Poland, the Poles, and above all, the Polish women? Who would not admire the wit and courage of the men, and the grace and beauty of the women? The manners of the Polish ladies are more exquisitely fascinating than those of all others. To prefer another city to Warsaw is impossible. There you find the most refined *ton* of Paris allied with oriental manners, the good taste of Europe, and the magnificence of Asia united, the politeness of the most civilised society, with the plain, unaffected hospitality of barbarous nations. Who would not admire a people whose external appearance is universally noble and prepossessing; and whose manners, though plain and unassuming, are polite and cordial? In the cities you meet with good breeding and urbanity every where, and in the country a good-natured roughness prevails. The comprehension of the Poles is quick, their conversation light and agreeable, and their education has made them possessors of every talent. They have the gift of languages, are deeply read in general literature, eloquent, and accomplished. Their taste in every thing is highly cultivated; they are admirers of the fine arts, passionately fond of fêtes and private theatricals, and of their national dancing. Their dress is original; some of their customs extraordinary; their style of living magnificent. They are good and open-hearted, and very gratefully inclined. My own admiration of them is unlimited." Indeed, the acknowledged character of the Polish ladies seems to have been of the very right sort for the gay, flattered, and flattering Frenchman, of whom we are told the following anecdote in 1814, when he was only eighty years old! The writer had been dining out, and left his party late; and he tells us—

"The night being very fine, I returned home by the ramparts. I was far from expecting to meet any one I knew; for, in spite of the

various amusements of Vienna, and the numerous foreigners who thronged to them, all in general retired to their homes before midnight. In one of the bastions which projected over the moat, I perceived at a little distance a tall figure wrapped in a light-coloured cloak, which in the moonlight looked very much like the ghost in Hamlet. Curiosity induced me to approach; and it was not without surprise that I recognised the Prince de Ligne. 'Ah, prince!' I exclaimed, 'what are you doing here at this late hour, and on so cold a night?' 'In love,' replied he, 'all the charm is in the beginning; and therefore I like to renew that beginning as often as possible: but at your age I was waited for: at mine I am obliged to wait; and what is worse, I wait to no purpose.' 'I presume, prince, you are here on an assignation?' 'Yes; but unfortunately you see I am alone.' 'Ah, prince! if it be true that a woman can enjoy no happiness except by the reflection of another's glory, where is the woman who would not be proud to owe her happiness and glory to you?' 'Non, non! tout fuit dans le vieil âge; Tout fuit jusqu'à l'illusion. Ah! la nature aurait été plus sage De la garder pour l'arrière saison.'

'Prince,' said I, 'I will not intrude upon you any longer.' 'And I,' replied he, 'will not wait any longer. Lend me your arm, and let us go home.' As we walked along, the prince's conversation bore a tinge of melancholy, which was evidently the result of the little disappointment he had just sustained. 'One might be tempted to believe,' said he, 'that in life reflection comes only as a last misfortune. When old, we live by the heart and the imagination: when the body begins to decay, it is only love that can warm us still live.' 'Yes, prince; but the advantage of experience and reason must not be forgotten.' 'True, reason helps us to tolerate and console, and that is to love.' He then reverted to some of the brilliant incidents of his long career; detailing several of his feats of arms, without forgetting the moments he had devoted to love. 'But,' added he, as he finished the picture, 'life is like a cup of clear water, which is disturbed as we drink it; the first drops are ambrosia; but the sediment is at the bottom. After all, what does it signify? Man arrives at the tomb as the wanderer reaches the threshold of his home: and here I am at mine. Good night!' I then left that excellent and extraordinary man, whose only foible, perhaps, was that of not accommodating his taste to his age, and giving credit to the fable of the Loves crowning the gray hairs of Anacreon with roses.

We confess we could hardly stand this; but as it occurred within about a hundred pages of the end of the book, we gulped down our little feeling of hysteric, and got through our critical labour, the remaining results of which shall be comprehended in three brief sentences.

Anecdote of the King of Denmark.—"Lustig, which means a merry fellow, is the name given in the German regiments to the soldier who amuses his comrades by his gaiety and humour. This title was very appropriately given to the King of Denmark at the congress of Vienna. Political considerations had prejudiced against him most of the sovereigns in the early part of the congress; but his agreeable manners, his ready wit, and unaffected humour, soon gained for him the best wishes of his brother monarchs. When about to quit Vienna, the Emperor Alexander, who had conceived an affectionate regard for him, in taking leave

said to him, 'Sire, you carry all hearts away with you.' The king unhesitatingly replied, with a good-natured smile, 'Hearts, perhaps, sire; but not a single soul.' This witty allusion to the unprofitable part he had taken in the proceedings of the congress can hardly undergo translation without losing its force."

Bon-mot of Talleyrand.—"The reigning Prince of Reuss, during the time of the French republic, commenced an official despatch with the words, 'The Prince of Reuss acknowledges the French republic.' M. de Talleyrand, whose business it was, as minister of foreign affairs, to reply to the note, wrote at the head of his, 'The French republic is happy to make acquaintance with the Prince of Reuss.'"

We had intended for our third extract a notice of Isabeau the painter having jumped, by mistake, on Buonaparte's neck, and throwing him down while playing at leap-frog, at which the first consul was mortal angry: but it is too long for its worth; and we have only to take off our hat, and bow to the "Nobleman" who has preserved the story.

A View of the Legal Institutions, Honorary Hereditary Offices, and Feudal Baronies, established in Ireland during the Reign of Henry the Second; deduced from Court Rolls and other Original Records. By William Lynch, Esq., F.S.A. &c. &c. Longman and Co.

THIS title exhibits a goodly bill of fare, from the contents of which we promised ourselves a repast of no ordinary description; and from the typographical execution of the work, as well as the names of the publishers, we were not disposed to lessen our expectations.

We sat down, therefore, with a determination to see out the entertainment, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, and, of course, began with the dedication "to his Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington" (with 15 other titles), whom, however, our author rather uncourtously tells, "that authentic information scarcely needs the patronage of great names;" yet when he reflects "that his Grace is descended from those ancient dignitaries, the hereditary standard-bearers of Ireland, he considers that the following attempt might gain additional interest by being inscribed to his Grace."

We are not disposed to be captious, but the perusal of this dedication induced certain misgivings as to what might be the future complexion of the work; and we turned at once to the preface. Here the author very naturally mentions the assistance he has had in his labours, and the sources whence he has drawn his information.

To several noble and exalted individuals he takes leave to express his thanks for their polite attention to his inquiries.

But it is to the Honourable William Butler that his expressions of gratitude are most unbounded; indeed, he does not scruple to state, that it is to this gentleman's knowledge of British and foreign dignities, as well as (of) disinterested friendship, that we are indebted for the essay on the Butlerage of Ireland. How far such knowledge might be useful in establishing the antiquity of, or producing an essay on the dignity in question, some might doubt; but an extract from the essay will speak for itself. "In Ireland, as is stated in the early records, the office or dignity of hereditary Chief Butler, has been enjoyed by the ancestors of the Earl of Ormonde from time immemorial, and was conferred upon Theobald Walter, soon after 1170, by Henry the Second!"

On examining the work itself, we meet with an assertion respecting certain dignities, which "survived the abolition of the feudal system, as parliamentary peerages; namely, the baronies of Arklow, Athenry, Barrymore, Clanrickarde, Delvin, Dunboyne, Dunsany, Fermoy, Gormanstown, Howth, Killeen, or Rathregan, Kinsale, Lexnan, or Kerry, Ophaley, Slane, &c.; that they have from time to time been inherited, and are now enjoyed in direct opposition to the English law of dignities on which such claims are founded." Knowing something, as we do, of the titles mentioned, we do not hesitate to affirm (with all due deference to the author), that whilst some of these have never been held by persons who were peers at any time, others have actually descended by the very same rules as English peerages. Arklow, for instance, was resumed by the Act of Absentees, in the reign of Henry VIII. as part of the estate of the heir general of the Earl of Ormonde.

Athenry and Delvin have both been declared, by the law officers in Ireland, to be baronies in fee and in abeyance; and the present barony of Ophaley is a title created by patent to heirs male by Philip and Mary.

We are, therefore, at a loss to understand our author, and have come to the conclusion, that he cannot mean what he says, or know what he means; and it certainly does appear strange, that with respect to one of those mentioned (Clanrickarde), he should make an assertion which is directly in contradiction to a document cited by himself in page 340; where, after the bishops and peers in due order named, there appear a few other names, amongst whom is "William de Burgo, chief of his nation," with this announcement to all their names, "*Isti nondum sunt de parlamento*." If these words denote the dignity of peerage, it must be by some interpretation which does not transpire from the ordinary translation: we wish the author himself would interpret.

There is another assertion, page 103, to which we must advert. Talking of the office of standard-bearer, the inquiry concerning the origin of which derives such interest from being inscribed to the Duke of Wellington, as a descendant from that ancient dignitary, the author asserts—"that it descended to the present standard-bearer, the most noble Richard Wellesley, Marquess, &c., who at the coronation of George the Fourth was allowed his rights and precedence as hereditary standard-bearer of Ireland." Now we assert, and we assert it on authority, that the marquess did not claim these rights, was not allowed them, and did not hold precedence as hereditary standard-bearer of Ireland on that occasion.

We have also a new historical fact related at page 334—namely, that Henry the Fifth had a son Thomas, who was in Ireland between 1414 and 1419. We should be sorry to throw discredit on "the ancient registry of Armagh," in which it is said to be stated—but we cannot help expressing surprise at not having met the mention of such a person in any other authority whatsoever: we had been under the impression, however erroneous, that his majesty was not then even married.

It is not now our intention to undertake the task of selecting the valuable documents recorded in the work; but we cannot help expressing our disappointment (to say no worse) at the attempt of "our author" thus to give a new colour to those valuable documents, and to draw conclusions which are not borne out by the documents themselves, nor are in accordance with the history of the country: for

instance, amongst others, page 21—"All cases which could not be decided, on account of their difficulty, before those justices in the county courts, are referred by the *Magna Charta* of England to the Court of King's Bench; but no such power of reference is provided by the charter of Ireland." Would not the reader infer from this, that the Court of King's Bench was in existence at the time of *Magna Charta*? We need make no further remarks on the inconsistencies of the work. Let us, then, turn to something pleasant. In the essay on the Desmond family (page 254), we have the materials for a very pretty series of "Tales of a Grandfather," respecting the Hackett family, which, if the "author" will be so good as to impart to us, we may weave into the columns of the *Literary Gazette*, for the edification of the public, and the consolation of all the lineal descendants of Sir Paganus Hackett himself, who will, no doubt, now be all alive to the hereditary dignities of their family; and some of whom may, perhaps, be a little astonished at the "spread eagle issuing from a ducal coronet, surmounted by a mitre proper"—which is preserved to this day as the crest of the family, but respecting which, alas! no tradition explanatory is preserved: however, it is satisfactory to know that the arms are recorded—and where, good reader? why—in the most ancient collection of heraldic emblems now remaining in Ireland, namely, Mr. Robertson's. Query, can this be the "extensive, valuable, and authentic collection of coach-painters' books," advertised in the *Morning Chronicle*, 12th May last, to be sold by Christie, on Monday, 17th May, at one o'clock. If so, what becomes of the hereditary dignity of the Hacketts? and all the old Irish and Scots family arms, many of which (as the advertisement saith) have genealogies for centuries back? besides some thousand French, Italian, and German coats, not to be found in any other collection in Europe, for the best of all reasons—like the crest of the Hacketts, they were the invention of the aforesaid coachmakers. Bless us! shades of Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, for centuries back, arise! and repel this foul slander! or let it go forth and choke itself, as most probably there are many existing coachmakers' collections quite as extensive as the one quoted; in any of which, however, it would be quite absurd to look for any tradition further than the usual statement of whether the bill was paid or not. The chances are, that Mr. Robertson was fortunate in not having any tradition attached to the entry of the arms.

Somewhat too much of this. If we had more of the documentary, and less of the author's historical and legal evidences (remarks), we should consider the book as valuable; but where such documents are gravely treated of, we should expect them to be accompanied by sound legal and accurate historical observations, and at all times, if not with more modesty, at least with less dogmatic assumption. And if the author does take upon himself to criticise the works of others (page 331), he should be careful at least that his work should be free from the offences which he attributes to theirs. Be it observed, that the introduction to the new edition of the Statutes, which is thus criticised by the author, is the joint production of the late Lord Colchester, Sergeant Taunton, and Sir Thomas Tomlins, who are accused of little acquaintance with the ancient legal history of Great Britain, and want of discretion!!!

The author is an Irishman. But is the title of *author* so new to individuals of that nation, as to call for its repetition throughout so many pages of the work? Indeed, so frequently does it appear, that a mischievous wag, on taking up the book in our study, to underscore the two words, "*the author*," actually spoiled nearly (together with our temper) one quarter of a hundred of our best pens.

The important announcement in the title, of "*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, &c., &c., &c.*," may be the mode in Ireland—here, we generally write F.S.A.; at all events, the latter method would have enabled "*the author*" to have gratified the public with, at least, the initials of some of those other learned Societies no doubt intended by the &c. &c. &c.

We shall now take our leave of Squire Lynch, with a recommendation equally applicable to any one who undertakes to support an hypothesis in opposition to received opinions, to be careful that, in selecting documents, he may not choose those which not only do not bear upon the case in point, but are in direct contradiction to it.

Mothers and Daughters, a Tale of the Year 1830.
3 vols. 12mo. London, 1831. Colburn and Bentley.

THIS is a lively and amusing work, belonging to the class of fashionable novels—but to the better class. It is quite one of the modern school,—no plot with difficulties to unravel, and mysteries to be disclosed; but it is an animated picture of society, with its ridicules a little exaggerated—or perhaps not so much exaggerated, as taken in the extreme point of view. The characters are drawn with tact rather than depth; hence, however, they have the merit of being more generally true;—the motives of the many lie on the surface. The dialogues are very spirited,—the common-places of conversation are invested with an animation for which they ought to thank the author. Known persons and known events are turned to the best account; and considering the great body of readers whose chief amusement is to wonder "Who is meant by Lord Such-a-one, or Mrs. So-and-so," and who do not object to "Roscius' self for being second-hand," the writer has, at all events, fallen in with a pretty general taste of the times. Whether this taste be a good one or not, we have no space to discuss; but it shews talent in an author to perceive, and still more talent to fall cleverly in with it. By the by, the donors of the fête at Boyle Farm little knew the service they were rendering the literature of their day:—this is the third novel in which that fête has been described, and has led to some important event. A late divorce has been equally serviceable; being absorbed in politics is now the reigning cause for matrimonial neglect in these fictitious annals. French in their philosophy, French in their style, these pages remind us of some of the cleverest memoirs of Parisian literature. They are a collection of excellently sketched portraits, of amusing conversations, of descriptions of passing events, balls, dinners, wound together, with a little love and a good many marriages. They are, indeed, part and parcel of the social history of the times. Not an historical romance after Sir Walter Scott, only enacted in modern days; but rather "*chronicles scandaleuse*," like those of Comines, and, like those chronicles, with nothing of what is commonly called scandal in them.

The first volume is by far the best: real life has given the characters, and Rochefoucauld the theory; and besides being amused with the

progress of the narrative, no one could deny high praise to the talents which bring out the various motives into action. We select the sketch of a love match, by way of specimen.

"Lady Maria Willingham was a person who, with indifferent features, had always managed to be called pretty; with very moderate abilities, had maintained the reputation of being extremely clever; and with a narrow selfish heart, was continually cited as the most excellent woman in the world. The tact which had thus universally enabled her to assume a virtue where she had it not, was of course a qualification of no feeble force. Early in her fashionable career it had whispered to her, that a dress of the last new Parisian mode was an admirable mask for the body; an earnest, and deliberate, and mysterious tone of conversation, a most imposing cloak for the deficiencies of the mind; and she was well aware that the heart is usually taken upon the trust of these preceding and more ostensible endowments. She therefore confined the demonstrations of her virtue to a restraint from all sins unrecognised as of the highest ton; and to a pathetic vibration of the head and elevation of the eyes, whenever the delinquencies of other people came under discussion. In one respect Lady Maria had appeared to rise superior to her own failings, and to have suffered a remission of her callous egotism;—she had made what is called a love match. But love, like other sad dogs with an ill name, is rendered responsible for many a crime, in addition to his own unjustifiable criminalities; and if ever Cupid could have proved his innocence by an *alibi*, it was most assuredly in the instance of Charles Willingham's elopement with Lady Maria de Vesci! I have already asserted that she was neither handsome, clever, nor amiable. At the period of what was termed her 'rash marriage,' she was nearly five-and-twenty, with a portion of three thousand pounds, Irish currency; and attached, as a Bath and Cheltenham appendage, to a deaf mother, the dullest dowager extant throughout the united realms of Great Britain. At Ramsgate, where, through her qualification of 'ladyship,' Lady Maria maintained a very creditable degree of ball-room precedence, the De Vescis became acquainted with Mr. Willingham, the eldest son of a family of opulence and county antiquity. He was fresh from college, or rather, he had still a term and a degree in prospective endurance; being three years younger than the fair tactician from Bruton Street, who had brought the faded looks and blighted hopes of another infelicitous season to be repaired by the breezes of the Isle of Thanet. After dancing, riding, walking, and flirting together, with the assiduity becoming a watering-place, Charles Willingham very properly fell in love, and Lady Maria very naturally fell into a fit of musing. She considered that her lady-mother was paralytic, that her lordly brother and his wife were far gone in severe evangelism, that her prospects were extremely precarious, and her means most unaristocratically limited; and in consequence of these lamentable coincidences, she thought it, on the whole, advisable to sigh and grow sentimental in honour of poor Charles and his honest passion; and to sanction with her smiles his application to his father for a maintenance, and to her own maternal countess dowager for her hand. Unfortunately the replies of both were unpropitious. Sir Claude Willingham having a favourite second son, was by no means anxious for the early marriage of his heir-apparent, and consequently restricted his promise of an income for the young couple

to a thousand a-year; and on the receipt of this almost interdictory intelligence, the dowager, whose head had been shaking for years past with the palsy, redoubled its movement in negative vehemence. 'Her consent to such a miserable match for her dear Maria? Never!' She could not hear of it with patience. Like other stupid old women, poor Lady De Vesci, however, contrived to defeat her own views on the subject. At all times a bore of the most stupendous magnitude, she grew thrice doubly tiresome under the irritations of the disaster which threatened her domestic peace. She concentrated all her prose into ceaseless diatribes against the folly and wickedness of improvident marriages, and the thriftless frivolity of the young men of the age; and she insisted on keeping her superannuated kitten perpetually under her own eye in a stifling Ramsgate parlour, enlivened only by an elaborate effort in lambswool knitting, and the daily lecture of the Globe newspaper. Lady Maria had been long compelled to evening casino;—it was now hinted as a morning recreation, by way of sedative. In vain did Charles Willingham languish on the pier, and mope upon the cliffs; her ladyship was secluded as strictly as a nun of any sisterhood in Spain. He fixed his gaze upon the daily airings of the dowager's chariot, and indited a sonnet thereupon; then thought of the Cambridge horrors of his ensuing term, until his grief absolutely expanded itself into elegiac stanzas! Both effusions, accompanied by an epistle in simple prose, far more to the purpose, he bribed towards the dressing-table of Lady Maria; who, having no feelings of filial reluctance to subdue, finally ceded to the united influence of three such tender missives; and to escape from a dreary home and beggarly prospects, ran away with him on the following morning, and was always said to have perpetrated a love-match! So much for the judgment of the world!"

The contrast between the two sisters-in-law is touched with the neatness of a camel's hair pencil; and the discontented duchess, the fair and speculating sisters, &c. would be exquisitely finished pictures in any moral portrait gallery. We cannot but remark in passing, that it is in painting faults and follies that our author excels; she draws the weak, the vain, if not with "all her heart," with "all her head." All her good people are as dull as good people too often are. Mary Willingham is a most exemplary young person, but certainly a very uninteresting one.

Though we have given only one extract from this work, and classed it among the fashionable novels of the day, we ought to say that, in our opinion, it possesses merits to raise it above that class, as it has hitherto generally provoked our criticism. If fairly and wittily done, we see no cause why the upper ranks should not have their chroniclers, as well as any other grade of society; and it is against the slip-slop of pretenders and mere book manufacturers, who have never had access to the drawing-rooms of even middle life, that we have set our face. This work, on the contrary, strikes us as being the production of one who has seen the follies she satirises. Whoever the author may be,—we should think a lady, and with some masculine assistance, to account for many of the touches we see scattered over these pages—she has acquitted herself most satisfactorily.

Upon the whole, then, so far from condemning *Mothers and Daughters*, by applying to it the damnatory phrase of *fashionable novel*, we ought in justice to except it as a rare instance

of being what it purports to be, and a very lively and amusing panorama of actual life.

Paris's Life of Sir H. Davy.

(Second notice.)

WE resume our notice of Dr. Paris's Memoirs of the Life of Sir Humphry Davy,—a work which is fully calculated to repay the most attentive perusal of every class of readers, both on account of the strong interest that must ever attach to the personal memoirs and scientific career of the late President of the Royal Society, and of the great industry which the biographer has shewn in the collection of his materials.

"The most prominent circumstance (observes our author) in the history of this period of Davy's life, (his nineteenth year,) is his introduction to Mr. Davies Giddy, now Mr. Gilbert, the late distinguished president of the Royal Society. The manner in which this happened is as curious as its result was important; and it furnishes another very striking illustration of the power of simple accident in directing our destinies. Mr. Gilbert's attention was attracted to the future philosopher, as he was carelessly swinging over the hatch or half-door of Mr. Borlase's house, by the humorous contortions into which he threw his features. Davy, it may be remembered, when a boy, possessed a countenance which, even in its natural state, was very far from comely; while his round shoulders, inharmonious voice, and insignificant manner, were calculated to produce any thing rather than a favourable impression. In riper years he was what might be called 'good-looking,' although, as a wit of the day observed, his aspect was that of the 'bucolic' character. The change which his person underwent, after his promotion to the Royal Institution, was so rapid, that in the days of Herodotus it would have been attributed to nothing less than the miraculous interposition of the priestess of Helen. A person who happened to be walking with Mr. Gilbert on the occasion alluded to, observed that the extraordinary-looking boy in question was young Davy the carver's son, who, he added, was said to be fond of making chemical experiments. 'Chemical experiments?' exclaimed Mr. Gilbert, with much surprise; 'if that be the case, I must have some conversation with him.' Mr. Gilbert, as we all know, possesses a strong perception of character, and he therefore soon discovered ample evidence of the boy's singular genius. After several interviews, which confirmed him in the opinion he had formed, he offered young Humphry the use of his library, or any other assistance that he might require for the prosecution of his studies; and at the same time gave him an invitation to his house, of which Davy often availed himself."

Another anecdote given by the biographer also shews how much accidental circumstances govern the fate, or rather the progress, of individuals.

"During the following year an event occurred which contributed in no small degree to the advancement of Davy's prospects. Mr. Gregory Watt, who had long been in a declining state of health, was recommended by his physicians to reside for some time in the west of England; and he accordingly proceeded at once to Penzance, and took up his abode as a lodger and boarder in the house of Mrs. Davy. It may be supposed that two kindred spirits could not be long in contracting an acquaintance with each other; in fact, an intimacy of the warmest nature did ultimately grow up between them, and continue to the very moment of Mr. Watt's premature dissolution.

The origin and progress of their friendship was, however, too curious to be passed over without a slight notice. Davy sought to ingratiate himself with Mr. Watt by metaphysical discussions; but, instead of admiration, he excited the disgust of his hearer. It was by mere accident that an allusion was first made to chemistry, when Davy flippantly observed, that he would undertake to demolish the French theory in half an hour. He had touched the chord, the interest of Mr. Watt was excited, he conversed with Davy upon his chemical pursuits, he was at once astonished and delighted at his sagacity, the barrier of ice was removed, and they became attached friends. Mr. Wedgwood and his brother Thomas also spent a winter at Penzance; and I have reason to believe that their friendship was of substantial benefit to young Davy."

The next incident in the history of our juvenile philosopher was his introduction to the late Dr. Beddoes, an event from which may be dated, in a great measure, the rapid progress he made, both as an experimental chemist and public lecturer, and which formed the immediate precursor to his engagement as assistant, and soon afterwards principal lecturer on chemistry at the Royal Institution.

The following extracts afford so beautiful a specimen of the inductive genius of Davy, in his earlier philosophical researches, and which, perhaps more than any other quality, contributed to raise him to the highest pinnacle of chemical renown, at the same time that it forms the first indications of his attention to the highly important branch of science termed agricultural chemistry, that we cannot resist its quotation. In a letter to his excellent friend Mr. Gilbert, while engaged in some experiments at the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol, he says:

"One of Mr. Coate's children accidentally discovered that two bonnet canes rubbed together produced a faint light. The novelty of this phenomenon induced me to examine it, and I found that two canes, on collision, produced sparks of light as brilliant as those from the flint and steel. On examining the epidermis, I found, when it was taken off, that the canes no longer gave light on collision. The epidermis, subjected to chemical analysis, had all the properties of silex. The similar appearance of the epidermis of reeds, corn, and grasses, induced me to suppose that they likewise contained silex. By burning them carefully, and analysing their ashes, I found that they contained it in rather larger proportions than the canes. The corn and grasses contain sufficient potash to form glass with their flint. A very pretty experiment may be made on these plants with the blow-pipe: if you take a straw of wheat, barley, or hay, and burn it, beginning at the top, and heating the ashes with the blue flame; you will obtain a perfect globe of hard glass fit for microscopic examinations."

Can any thing afford a stronger evidence of that originality of mind which distinguished this eminent chemist through his early career, than tracing out the constituent elements of glass in a blade of grass?

The numerous experiments which Davy made upon himself, by inhaling the various deleterious gases, in order to ascertain their effect on the animal economy, are well known to all scientific readers; but we feel the following judicious remarks of Dr. Paris on those truly hazardous experiments too important to omit their quotation:—"The scientific and medical world are alike indebted to Davy for this daring experiment (breathing carburetted hydrogen gas); and if the precautions it suggests be properly at-

tended to, it may become the means of preserving human life. The experiment is also valuable, as affording support to physiological views with which its author was probably unacquainted. In the first place, it may be necessary to apprise some of my readers, that the *hydro-carbonate* here spoken of differs very little from the gas now so generally used to illuminate our streets and houses. We have just seen how deadly are its qualities, and that even in a state of extreme dilution, it will affect our sensations. The question, then, naturally suggests itself, how far this gas can be safely introduced into the interior of our apartments? Did we not possess any direct evidence upon the subject, the answer would be sufficiently obvious, since it is impossible so to conduct its combustion that a portion shall not escape unburnt. Such is the theory; but what is our experience on the subject? That pains in the head, nausea, and distressing languor, have been repeatedly experienced in our theatres and saloons, by persons inhaling the unburnt gas: that the atmosphere of a room, although spacious and empty, will, if lighted with gas, convey a sense of oppression to our organs of respiration, as if we were inhaling an air contaminated with the breath of a hundred persons. In the next place, Davy's experiment is important, inasmuch as it proves, that in cases of asphyxia, or suspended animation, there exists a period of danger after the respiration has been restored, and the circulation re-established, at which death may take place, when we are least prepared to expect it. Bichat has shewn that, when dark-coloured blood (venous) is injected into the vessels of the brain, by means of a syringe connected with the carotid artery, the functions of the brain become immediately disturbed, and in a short time entirely cease. The effect is precisely similar, whether the dark-coloured blood be transmitted to the brain by the syringe of the experimentalist, or by the heart itself. Thus, in the case of asphyxia, the dark-coloured blood which has been propelled through the vessels during the suspension, or imperfect performance, of respiration, acts like a narcotic poison on the brain; and no sooner, therefore, does it extend its malign influence on that organ, than deleterious effects are produced, and the animal, after apparent recovery, falls into a state of stupor, the pupils of the eyes become dilated, the respiration laborious, the muscles of the body convulsed, and it speedily dies—poisoned by its own blood."

"In the experiment which has given origin to these reflections (adds Dr. Paris), Davy distinctly states, that after having recovered from the primary effects of the carburetted hydrogen gas, and taken a walk with his friend, he was again seized with giddiness, attended with nausea and loss of sensation. The imperfectly oxygenised or dark-coloured blood had evidently affected the brain, and his life, at this period, was probably in greater jeopardy than in any other stage of the experiment."

The preceding remarks on the deleterious effects of respiring carburetted hydrogen, as well as those which follow, concerning the extreme boldness of our late distinguished chemist in attempting to inhale the still more poisonous gas, carbonic acid (the choke-damp of miners)—are entitled to the most serious attention of every class of readers who may be exposed to the depraved atmosphere which results from the use of gas-lights, or the unventilated passages and cellars of buildings.

(To be continued.)

The Working-Man's Companion: The Results of Machinery. Under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 12mo. pp. 216. London, 1831. Knight.

In the apparent momentary failure even of the severity of the law to stay the progress of mischievous incendiaries and machine-breakers, and of still further use to enforce the exhortations of the religious and the peaceable,—we have here a direct appeal to the judgment of the working-classes; and it will be impossible for any man to peruse carefully the well-chosen and well-digested facts contained in this little volume without being convinced of the folly and absurdity of his hatred of machines, and his criminal acts to prevent their employment, or to attempt, by unavailing violence, "to check that which must go forward."

The author has brought before us a great body of facts to shew, that through the power of machinery the working men of this country possess, however poor they may be, many of the comforts which make the difference between man in a civilised and man in a savage state; and further, that in consequence of machinery having rendered productions of all sorts cheaper, and therefore caused them to be more universally purchased, it has really increased the demand for that manual labour which, it appears to some of them, reasoning only in a few instances, it has a tendency to diminish. Independently of all considerations of momentary interest, the work possesses many other claims to an attentive perusal even by classes for whom it is not designed, yet from whom we are sure it will meet with a cordial reception.

Proper Lessons to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer on the Sundays and other Holydays throughout the Year. Oxford, 1831, Clarendon Press: London, Gardner; Whitaker: Derby, Mozely and Son; York, Wilson and Sons.

ALL the lessons for the year read in the Church of England, printed separately from other religious matter, in a beautiful little volume, is a publication worthy of the most grateful reception.

The Infant's Daily Sacrifice. Pp. 75. London. Hatchard and Son.

A SWEET little book of short hymns for children, and adorned with many appropriate plates. It is a delightful composition, in the purest, the kindest, and the most truly Christian spirit; pious without austerity, and admirably calculated to make a right impression on the minds of children.

A Narrative of the Peninsular War. By Major Leith Hay, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. 12mo. Edinburgh, D. Lizars; London, Whittaker and Co.

A LIVELY narrative, founded on personal observation, even after the numerous and laborious volumes which have been published on the events of this remarkable struggle, ought to find favour with the British reader; and such being the character, such we may hope will be the success, of Major Hay's work. The gallant officer saw much service, and was in the midst of many an extraordinary scene. Of these he has drawn evidently true, as well as interesting, pictures; and though we do not find it indispensable to quote from his pages, at this overwhelming season of novelties, we trust that

the expression of our satisfaction on perusing them, may lead many to enjoy the same pleasure.

Castle's Manual of Surgery, &c. 3d edition. pp. 515. London, E. Cox.

THE words "third edition," in the title-page, render laudatory notice unnecessary: and we will only say we think them deserved. The volume is enlarged, and has notes added from the works of other distinguished surgeons.

The Life of Titian. By J. Northcote, Esq. R.A. [Second Notice.]

In a former No. we mentioned our intention of quoting Mr. Northcote's chapter "On the encouragement of art in England and Italy." Parts of it are too bitter for our taste; and it contains some assertions, in the accuracy of which we do not entirely concur; but as the frank and earnest expostulation of a man of acknowledged talents, it is entitled to respectful attention. We find, however, that, though ready printed for our *Gazette*, we must cancel it, and be content to refer our readers to the original; and especially all who are interested in the cultivation of the Fine Arts. The pressure of new and important works upon us at this period forces us to relinquish the task which we would otherwise have cheerfully performed; for Mr. Northcote's essay on this subject is full of excellent matter.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the meeting of the Society on Wednesday evening, the gold Isis medal and fifty guineas were voted to Mr. Andrew Ross, for his new dividing engine.—Mr. Ross's communication consists of two parts. The first is a mode of obtaining the divisions for circular dividing engines, depending, in the main, on the same principles as have already been employed, but varied in some of the details. Mr. Ross first divides his circle into forty-eight parts by continued bi- or tri-sections, or by a combination of each method. The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided in the following manner:—An arc, equal to one of the spaces to be subdivided, is procured, and is divided as correctly as can conveniently be done, and to the same degree of minuteness as it is intended to divide the plate of the engine. The radius of this arc is to be equal to that of the engine; and whatever errors there may be in its original divisions are corrected by the following process:—A second arc, having an angular value equal to the first, with a radius only one-half or one-fourth as great, is, together with the first, attached and made concentric with the plate of the engine. The divisions of the first are transferred by means of radial lines to the second, the spaces between them being, of course, diminished in proportion to the radii of the respective arcs. When the second arc has received a counterpart of the divisions of the first, it is placed on the circumference of the engine plate, and there fixed so that the divided arc shall occupy exactly its proper angular space on the limb of the plate. The divisions of the second arc are then transferred to the first or larger one, a single interval on this latter comprising two or four on the former, according as the radius of the one is twice or four times as great as that of the other. In this manner, the errors of any particular intervals become gradually distributed among the rest, and by repeating the process a sufficient

number of times, are reduced to invisible quantities.—The second part of Mr. Ross's communication consists of a description of the apparatus by which the divisions of the engine plate, corrected as above described, are transferred to the arc of circles of other instruments. This is usually done by means of small teeth, cut on the edge of a large horizontal wheel: these teeth being acted upon by an endless screw, about an inch in diameter. The truth of such an engine depends, first, on a perfect equality between all the teeth in the wheel; and, secondly, in an equality in all parts of the spiral formed by the threads of the screw, as well as in the inclination of those threads. The obstacles to perfect success in these particulars, arising from slight differences in the density of the metal, or in the sharpness of the cutter, are such as have perhaps never been entirely overcome by the most celebrated artists, however nearly they may have approached it; and the wheel and screw, when once out of the maker's hands, are no longer susceptible of any correction, whatever errors may be discovered. Mr. Ross's engine consists likewise of parts, which act as a toothed wheel and endless screw, but so constructed, that each tooth of the wheel, and every part of the screw, admit of unlimited correction and adjustment by the person using it. The teeth of the wheel are only 48, and consist of brass cocks, into which are tapped steel screws, the axes of which lie in the plane of the wheel, and at their ends are tangents to the circumference. These ends being ground perfectly flat form the virtual faces of the teeth, and are capable of being at any time advanced or withdrawn: they give, therefore, to the wheel that perfect and constant power of adjustment which has been mentioned. The same power is obtained for the endless screw, by forming it of one deep, thin thread, winding round a cylinder four or five inches in diameter. Into this thread are tapped 90 screws, at equal distances, having their axes parallel to that of the cylinder: the ends of these screws form the stops to those in the cocks of the wheel, and, like them, are capable of easy and unlimited correction. Thus the circumference of the wheel is divided into 4,320 equal spaces, every one of which may afterwards be corrected, if required.

On Tuesday evening the first illustration for the season was given. Mr. David Pollock, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair, and stated that the rotation of these evening illustrations had not yet been finally arranged; Mr. Aikin, the secretary, however, would deliver some observations on the silk manufactures at the next meeting, by which time the course of illustrations for the whole session would be fixed upon, and communicated to the Society. On the present occasion Mr. Deville would address the meeting on the art of casting in plaster. Mr. Deville having taken his place at the lecture-table, remarked on the difficulty of obtaining good plaster of Paris in the French capital; all the casts in the gallery of the Louvre were composed of the best plaster, made from Newark stone, exported from England for that purpose. Mr. D. then minutely described the process of mixing the plaster with river water, strengthening it with a little malt liquor!—avoiding salt, which, though it tended more rapidly to settle the plaster, in a short time corroded the bust, giving it the appearance of decayed outline. The evils of the plaster becoming posted, or catching cold (we use the artist's own phrase), were then glanced at, and the student and amateur cau-

tioned on the subject. On one occasion, having caused expansion by an injudicious application of the plaster to a female marble bust, the neck broke under the hands of the workman; and the artist himself, before he was allowed to model from the famous busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Lord Bacon, in Trinity College, Cambridge, had to give a bond for the payment of 1000*l.*, in case they should sustain damage from the same cause, or otherwise; moreover, he was bound by the contract to model with his own hands. Mr. Deville then went into a long practical explanation of his subject, the details of which would not be very interesting to the general reader. The meeting-room was unusually crowded.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met on Monday evening for the first time after the holidays; G. B. Greenough, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—After reading minutes of the previous meeting, list of donations to the Society's library, and other formal matters, a communication was read, addressed to the Society by Captain Smyth, R.N., regarding the Columbrètes, a small group of volcanic islets near Majorca, the largest of which Captain S. identifies with the Ophiusa of the ancients, in opposition to the French and some other writers, who conceive Formentera to be the island thus named. His arguments are chiefly founded on the quantity of serpents found in it, therein agreeing with the accounts given of Ophiusa; whereas the inhabitants of Formentera boast that no venomous reptile can live upon it: besides which it appears probable, from other circumstances, that Formentera was the Pityusa Minor of antiquity, as Iviza was the Pityusa Major. The position of Captain Smyth's observatory erected on the Columbrètes, (in conveying which to its place, by the way, the seamen were absolutely impeded by the number of serpents, from two to three feet long, and finely striated with dark zigzag lines on a bright yellow ground,) was lat. 39° 53' 58" N., long. 0° 44' 27" east of Greenwich. Formation, purely volcanic; vegetation, dwarf olives, geraniums, prickly pears, myrtles, and brush-wood; zoology, exclusive of serpents, chiefly rabbits, with abundance of crabs and other shell-fish along the shores; a tolerably good circular harbour, with from five to twelve fathoms water in it—bottom but indifferent: and it is said that fresh water can be procured by digging, but Captain Smyth did not find it.—After this, an extract was read from the log of the private ship *Layton*; Hurst master, which, in February last, discovered a very dangerous reef, or rather group of low, rocky islets, in lat. 3° 40' N. long. by chronometer 149° 30' east of Greenwich, situated consequently between the group called Hogolen and the island marked Anonyma in Krusenstern's chart of the Pacific, but which, in some other charts, is called *Falo*, or *Lamurah*, both belonging to the Caroline chain. Thanks were voted to the respective contributors of the above papers, and the meeting adjourned.

We understand that the council of this Society has it in contemplation, instead of publishing exclusively its own transactions, to edit a journal of geographical science generally, in which it will include, with its own papers, reviews and analyses of geographical works, whether published at home or abroad, translated extracts from foreign journals; in a word, recent and interesting geographical and statistical information from all quarters, and howsoever obtained; the object being at once to communicate to the English reader what is gaining

abroad, to the foreign reader what may be acquiring at home, and to both the assistance which an impartial analysis and comparison of their respective labours is calculated to bestow. Another portion of the plan is, we believe, by making it thus a first object to collect foreign and domestic geographical works of modern date, and however fugitive in their nature, to facilitate reference to members, by keeping them regularly filed and catalogued in the Society's library, and accessible in its reading-room. And the whole, we are persuaded, will greatly extend both the usefulness and popularity of the Institution.

CAPTAIN ROSS.

WE anticipated hearing of this adventurous navigator on the return of the North Sea whalers. The last No. of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* contains two paragraphs—one relates to his detention in Baffin's Bay, and refutation from the wreck of a Greenland ship, and of which we have already given an account;—the other represents our brave commander and his crew as having been forced back to Lively Bay, in Baffin's Bay, where they spent last winter.

NEW COMET.

SOON after six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of January, Mr. John Herspath, at Cranford, discovered a brilliant comet in the east, a few degrees above the horizon. He states it to equal a star of the second magnitude, with a tail of from 1 to 2° in length. At about a quarter to seven it was 60° 49' from Arcturus, and 52° 44' from Alpha in Lyra; so that, says Mr. H., "by a rough projection, its place was Sagittarius 22½°, with 11° north latitude." Sir James South has also seen and ascertained this comet: our own Astronomer Royal for the *Literary Gazette* reports to us—"A comet has been observed in the constellation Ophiuchus. The unfavourable state of the atmosphere during the whole of the present week, has prevented any opportunity of tracing its course."

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

ON Thursday evening the sittings were resumed after the recess; J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V. P. in the chair. Part of a very important paper, an analysis of which we shall give hereafter, was read. The communication is entitled, "on the equilibrium of fluids, and the figure of a homogeneous planet in a fluid state," by James Ivory, Esq., F.R.S. Dr. Paris presented a copy of his *Life of Sir H. Davy*. Several other scientific presents were made to the Society. The Earl of Selkirk, in pursuance of a notice given at the former meeting, was proposed by Professor Powell, of Oxford, for immediate ballot, and was elected a Fellow.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

JANUARY 13. Thomas Amyott, Esq. treasurer, in the chair. The Secretary concluded the reading of Mr. Woodward's paper, descriptive of the remains of Roman camps, roads, and stations, in the county of Norfolk, and of Roman pigs of lead, rings, coins, &c., which have been found at various places in that county.

FAIRFAX MANUSCRIPTS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

MR. CHRISTIE this week concluded a three days' sale of the books and manuscripts brought from Leeds Castle, in Kent, of which he last year sold the furniture and paintings. The

collection of printed books contained little of importance, consisting, apparently, rather of the remains of a family accumulation than of a library. The most important article in it, if the amount it produced may be considered as a criterion, was a copy of the Bible, in English, printed in 1549, which was knocked down for 53*l.* 11*s.* to Mr. Thorpe. This high price, however, chiefly arose from the circumstance of its containing several entries of the births of the celebrated Fairfax family, the former possessors of Leeds Castle, and who for so long a period figured very conspicuously in our annals, posing at one time, during the civil wars, the fortunes of the English monarchy. The Bible, therefore, might be considered rather as a manuscript than a printed book. The paucity of the collection of printed works was amply made up by the richness and importance of that of the manuscripts, which contained several of great curiosity and interest. It consisted of the family muniments of the Fairfaxes for several centuries; as well of the Yorkshire property as of their possessions in Kent; and of others acquired by them either from family connexion or purchase. Among the latter were several original papers and writings of Selden, and of the learned and laborious editor of his works, Dr. David Wilkins, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, compiler of the *Concilia Britannica*. The following lots were the most important during the sale, with the prices they brought:—

First Day.—Le Livre qui parle des Diversités des Pais, compilé par Meistre Jehan Mandeville, on vell. 12*l.* 12*s.*
Le Testament, Maître Jehan de Mehus, on vellum, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Le Questioni Tusculane di Cicerone, on vell. 8*l.* 15*s.*
A Psalter, written in large characters, on vellum, with early illuminations, and the Autograph of Charles Fairfax, 45*l.* 3*s.*

A Missal, written in characters of gold and silver, upon a black ground, the borders embellished with flowers, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The MSS. in the *second day's* sale consisted entirely of Papers and Letters of the Fairfax family, among which were several connected with the affairs of the witty and profligate George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who married the daughter of the celebrated parliamentary general, Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

A large Collection of Letters, addressed to Brian Fairfax, including many of the Nobility and Political characters, 15*l.* 15*s.*

A similar Collection, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

An interesting Collection of Papers relating to the Duke of Buckingham's commitment to the Tower; among which are four rough copies of Letters in the Duke's own hand to Charles II., 6*l.* 6*s.*

Third Day.—Copy of the Will of Lord Ferd. Fairfax, and various other Papers, 21*l.* 10*s.*

Mercurius Trimegistus, called Pimander, in the handwriting of Gen. Lord Thomas Fairfax, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Brian Fairfax's Account of his being sent on a secret Message from Lord Fairfax to General Monk, in his own hand-writing; and Brian Fairfax, his Journal, commencing 1688, 15*l.* 15*s.*

Some Anecdotes of the Fairfax Family at the time of the Commonwealth; and 4 other vols., with Copies of Letters and Extracts, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

A volume by Brian Fairfax, containing Acquaintances from the Duke of Buckingham's Creditors, some passages of his Life, Memorandums concerning General Fairfax, &c. &c., on paper, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Short Memorials of some things to be cleared during my command in the South, in the hand-writing of Sir Thomas Fairfax, in old morocco; and 2 rough copies of the same, 29*l.* 1*s.*

A Discourse on Witchcraft, as it was acted in the Family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, 1621; and another copy of the same, in folio, 11*l.* 11*s.*

A collection of Memoranda, chiefly in the hand-writing of Henry Fairfax, the brother of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, relating to the Genealogy of that and other English Families, 31*l.* 10*s.*

Analecta Fairfaxiana, a very curious and interesting volume on vellum, in the hand-writing of Lord Thomas Fairfax, first Baron of Cameron, containing the arms, pedigrees, monuments, and other matters relating to the family of Fairfax; with an account of the deaths of William and John Fairfax, slain in the Palatinate, and Peregrine, who was killed in France. With an Index to the whole, 106*l.* 3*s.*

Analecta Fairfaxiana; being the rough copy, on vellum,

of much of the preceding volume; bound in blue morocco, 56*l.* 10*s.*

A very interesting Collection of Letters and Papers relating to the Siege and Surrender of Pomfret Castle, including nine Letters of Oliver Cromwell, others by Lambert, Morris, Chalmers, Charles Fairfax, Thomas Wentworth, son of the Earl of Strafford, and many others; written during the siege, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Ordinances touching the King's Household, made in the time of Edward the Second; translated out of an old French copy in 1601.—The manner of Making New Servants.—Narration of the Services done by the Armie at Loughfohl, 1614; and other curious matters, with two Autographs of E. Ashmole; bound in one volume, 31*l.* 10*s.*

An English Chronicle, to 1417, on vellum, imperfect; and Magna Charta, and other English Statutes, on vellum, imperfect, 42*l.*

List of Offices in the different Courts, made out in the time of Edward VI., and added to in the reign of Elizabeth; on paper, and a Survey of the Revenue in the reign of Edward VI., 42*l.*

An Inventorie of the Personal Estate of the late King (Charles I.), which was sold by Act of Parliament, and in order to the Sale appraised as followeth. This curious volume has the prices affixed to the different items, and the names of the purchasers, 21*l.*

A Catalogue of those Pictures of the Duke of Buckingham which were sent to him and sold in Antwerp during his exile.

Several others of the lots were of much interest in respect to Parliamentary history, to statistics, and to what we should now call political economy. These, however, we need not particularise. The sale was principally remarkable for its produce, and seemed to revive the era of excessive competition for property of this kind, and especially for autographs. The sellers were, we believe, very agreeably disappointed by the results, and probably one of the most considerable purchasers was no less gratified. We allude to Mr. J. N. Hughes, of Maidstone, the possessor of a fine collection of manuscripts, &c. of the time of the civil wars; and who must have rejoiced to see single papers knocked down at twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, to above a hundred pounds, of the same kind with those of which we are informed he himself purchased two sacks full of waste paper, at the price of five pounds!!

We have only further to notice, that the other great purchasers were Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., and Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Rodd, Booksellers.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels. Engraved by W. and E. Finden.

Part IX. Tilt.
Four pleasing views. That of "Kenilworth Castle," from a drawing by P. De Wint, and that of "Durststafage Castle," from a drawing by G. F. Robson, are our favourites.

Messrs. Thomas Welsh, J. H. Wallack, and John Parry. Engraved, the first two by B. Holl, the last by Hicks, from drawings by A. Wivell.

VERY characteristic resemblances; the one of Mr. Parry especially. We can almost fancy that sociable and kind-hearted individual is about to draw his pretended snuff-box from his pocket, for the purpose of delighting his friends with some of the beautiful melodies of his native land, performed with his usual taste and feeling, on that charming little instrument the symphonion.

The Art of Miniature-Painting on Ivory. By Arthur Parsey, Professor of Miniature-Painting and Perspective. 12mo. pp. 184. London. Longman and Co.

ALTHOUGH there is much in this little treatise which might have been advantageously omitted, the student of the delicate and pleasing branch of the fine arts upon which it treats,

may gather a great deal of information from it, especially with reference to the selection and preparation of ivory, the choice of pencils, the quality of colours, the composition of tints, the progressive stages of a miniature, the various modes of handling, and, above all, the management of the scraper. We perfectly agree with Mr. Parsey, that the value of this instrument has not yet been adequately appreciated; and that, by the free but judicious use of it, effects may be produced, which it would be in vain to endeavour to obtain by any other means.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Parsey did not submit his work to the revision of some literary friend before he sent it to press. The style in which it is written is singularly incorrect and obscure. Elegance of composition may be dispensed with in such a production; but perspicuity is absolutely necessary.

Lord Byron at the Age of Nineteen. Painted by G. Sanders; engraved by W. Finden. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THERE is, perhaps, no artist of talent in this country whose name is so little known to the public at large as that of Mr. Sanders; a circumstance which is owing in part to his practice having been principally confined to the higher circles of society, and in part to his having abstained from sending his works either to Somerset House, or to any of the other exhibitions in the metropolis. Those, however, who have occasionally seen Mr. Sanders's pictures, know that he is a painter of considerable vigour and taste; that he never condescends to common-place; and that his productions evince great originality of conception, tempered and guided by much observation of the finest remains of ancient art. The composition under our notice is a happy specimen of his powers. It is, in every respect, the most interesting representation that we have met with of a man, whose poetical fame—however deeply the stains upon his moral character may and must be deplored—will co-exist with the English language. Mr. Finden has done his subject great justice.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Melodies of various Nations. Vol. IV. Goulding and D'Almaine.

WITH the symphonies and accompaniments by Bishop, and the poetry by T. Haynes Bayly, this delightful volume well maintains the high character of its precursors. "I'll find you out" is one of the liveliest of songs, and "Oh smile not upon me" one of the sweetest and most plaintive. But we could name six of the twelve as especial favourites with us; only it would be doing injustice to the other six.

The Cadeau. 1831. Johanning and Whatmore.

WHAT! more? Another musical Annual, the music by W. Neuland, and the "poetical department" by F. W. N. Bayley. This work is very prettily got up, and the decorations (lithographic) are superior to most publications of the same class. The first song is extremely sweet, and the whole volume abounds with light Swiss airs, gallopades, mazurkas, waltzes, &c. &c. Altogether, it is a very appropriate Christmas, new year, or birth-day gift.

Cheltenham Harp's First Set. The Adelaide or Royal Quadrilles, &c. Mori and Lavenue.

THE first tune is enough to put a whole assembly of quadrillers into good humour for all the rest, even were they not so pretty as they really

are. The music is well arranged for the piano-forte, and the figures simple and pleasing. In effect, they are certainly calculated for the end rather than the beginning of the ball, as the first and last quadrilles are very lively.

'Tis Midnight; a Ballad. *Romeo and Juliet*; a Duet. London, C. J. Farn.

THE words of the first by Mr. Haynes Bayly, the music of both by Mr. Severn, the composer of "Oh sing me no new songs to-night!" and the Songs of the Boudoir. "'Tis midnight" is a beautiful song, and admirably adapted. Of the duet, the first four pages are simple and sweet; and nothing but its great length can prevent it from being a general favourite. Of course, the judgment and taste of the musicians can remedy this objection.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

WE had intended to take a general survey of the characters in which Macready has this season appeared: since, however, he has neither fallen short of, nor exceeded, his former fame in any of those parts with the merits of which the public is sufficiently acquainted, we shall refrain from reverting to topics upon which sentence is already recorded. We relinquish this intention with the less regret, since Macready has put forth a new effort, and one that has confirmed the opinion of his abilities in the highest walks of the drama, which we have always entertained, and have not failed to express. Lord Byron has left *Werner* with but few, and those very equivocal, claims upon our sympathies. Amongst the strongest would be an affectionate and kind heart, did it not verge withal so closely upon weakness, that compassion too often runs the hazard of being lost in contempt. *Werner* also is sick and poor, and as such could not fail to awaken feelings of pity; yet even these, as the development is advancing, and their aid is most needed, leave him pitiless: he is raised from want to wealth, and from sickness becomes "as well as can be expected." He whines and whimpers till he flitches the purse, and then whimpers and whines for having done so. No one can feel pity for the violent workings of his remorse, because they are inconsistent. Refined emotions are wholly incompatible with the very act of picking a pocket, and subsequent compunction is altogether an incongruity. It was probably under the consideration of the leading character being totally devoid of all title to sympathy, as well as the destitution of plot, that Lord Byron disclaimed the adaptation of *Werner* to the stage. In producing this play, then, Macready volunteered a task of no contemptible difficulty, which, nevertheless, he has ably and unexpectedly surmounted. As much judicious taste has been evinced in designing the requisite change in the closet, as talent in delineating, and fairly developing, that "ideal" by the force of representation on the stage. Without absolutely creating a new, Macready has elevated and remodelled *Werner*. He has invested the character with such claims to our sympathy as render it secure of our pity: without this, suffering and sorrow would pass by unheeded and unregretted, and all interest be negated. In reading the tragedy, contempt is the prevailing feeling; in seeing *Werner*, acted as it is by Macready, contempt yields to compassion, weakness wears the garb of misfortune, the meanness of guilt is shrouded in the magnitude of sorrow, the improbability of remorse

is at once dispelled by the reality with which it is invested by the actor, and the act itself is forgotten in the sincerity of its repentance. Thus, by the powers of the tragedian, is a character, despicable from irresolution and meanness, raised to a share in the charities of our nature, the characteristics of tragedy preserved, and its object no longer unattained. We freely confess, we know no higher meed of praise to award, than that to which complete success in such efforts justly lays claim. Indeed, the whole style of Macready's acting, the result, we should presume, of deep study as well as of signal abilities, is chaste and energetic; it is alike calculated to call forth the plaudits of the many, and challenge the more scrutinising, and thence the more approving, gaze of critical refinement. We may not omit referring to a few defects, of which we conceive there would need but little attention to become divested. Among the most prominent of these, and it is one that has not failed to be frequently pointed out, is a too rapid transition of voice. While the highest pitch of declamation is still vibrating on the ear, the loud tone abruptly stops, and falls precipitately into the deepest colloquial whisper. This is unnatural in itself, creative of discordancy, and painful in its effect. We would deprecate its continuance, as the excess to which varying the voice is liable on the one hand, is almost as censurable as monotony on the other. This latter, however, is a fault to which Macready never is subject; occasional harshness is a charge from which he cannot be said to be equally free. We would instance the scene in *Werner* where the father acknowledges and palliates the theft: the amalgamation of sound in which these tortuous feelings are expressed, we cannot but condemn. We conceive, that passion however powerful, and feelings though mixed in their nature, may be portrayed forcibly, without involving discordancy. Nice discrimination between force and its failing, harshness, is an accomplishment as indispensable to an actor, as it is invaluable. Macready must remember, that the more elevated is the walk of the tragedian, the more conspicuous become his blemishes. These in others may pass unnoticed—in him they cannot. We shall, therefore, for the future, take especial care to find fault with him whenever we see occasion; for his genius is too high not to exact the critic's closest scrutiny.

Macready has added a masterly performance of *Henri Quatre* to his preceding parts; and is about to enact his inimitable *Rob Roy*.

COVENT GARDEN.

ON Wednesday night the tragedy of *Fazio* was revived, and Miss Kemble made her first appearance as *Bianca*. We consider it one of her happiest efforts—and so the audience also seemed to think; for the play went off, as the play-bills since have politely informed the public, "with tremendous success." Miss Kemble's conception of the character was excellent, and much of her execution very exquisite; and, suiting her age and figure, she also looked it well. The quiet affection of the happy wife, with one touch of imaginative jealousy of *Fazio's* first love—as if she grudged her a place even in his memory—was good in the first scene; and the after-one, where jealousy bursts forth into passionate upbraiding, and then softens into the tenderest and most confiding affection, was full of the poetry of feeling. The absent and depressed air with which she ascended the steps, quite unconscious of her own movements, was equally touching and natural. Where she is gradually excited to

her fatal resolve, when she finally denounces him, was a fine representation of passion wrought upon to madness; but when she hears the sentence of death, the burst of vituperation at the judges was out of keeping; such an announcement would be overwhelming at first: the speech put by the author into her mouth is in bad taste; and Miss Kemble gave it rather the tone of shrewish reproach, than passionate intercession:—she is more angry than earnest. Her interview with her husband, however, when she kneels at his feet in the agony of "the late remorse of love," might well justify the predictions of her warmest admirers. The scene where she implores even *Aldabella's* intercession is so unnatural in the play itself, that her utmost efforts could not redeem it. The parting with *Fazio* before his execution was terribly beautiful. The statue-like rigidity with which she stood, insensible to his departure, till the unusual sound of the bell tolling startled her into life—the despairing shriek with which she rushed from the stage—were as fine as truth and nature could make such a delineation. We again repeat, *Bianca* is one of Miss Kemble's happiest, and certainly one of her most original, conceptions. We never heard her voice so little monotonous—a few of the speeches reminded us somewhat of that low tone which was in Keen so irresistibly touching. Where she asks—

"Was her smile more sweet than mine, inconstant *Fazio*?" the mere sounds were full of pathos and music. We have said nothing of the fifth act—for truly it was an act of supererogation. Opinion, when once matter of habit, is absolute monarchy; and a fifth act is, we suppose, as indispensable as white muslin to the misery of the heroine. But nothing could be more absurd than after *Fazio's* being led to execution: the scene changed to four young ladies dancing—to be sure, they shewed as much sympathy as they could—"Love's ritornella," arranged as a waltz, and played in a low key, while the dancers moved to the slowest possible time. *Bianca* rushes in, gets *Aldabella* sent to a convent, and dies;—this last scene destroying as much as possible the effect of its predecessors. Miss Kemble's performance is all that deserves criticism. Mrs. Chatterley, as "the haughty *Aldabella*," caricatured her character, and looked as insignificant as white feathers can make an individual whose head seems to wonder what is on it. *Warde's Giraldho Fazio* was an utter failure. Without mind to conceive, or power to execute, he is miserably out of place in such a character: we scarcely recognise one who is a clever and pleasant actor in his own line. We feel tempted to exclaim with Sir Ezzelin, "'Tis he—what doth he now? what brought him here?" We prefer him infinitely as a *Warde* in chancery.* *Fazio* requires a first-rate actor. It is singular how little indulgent human weakness is to itself in theory. Nothing is so common in real life as an individual whose wickedness is the result of his weakness—who first yields to temptation, and then regrets; equally ready with his crime and his contrition. It requires a good actor to invest such a character with interest and dignity. But the spirit of monopoly (a spirit peculiarly behind the age) runs through every ramification of the drama; the theatrical favourite will bear no rival near the scene; and one character well supported is reckoned enough. Vanity is proverbially short-sighted in its reasoning. Want of support is destruc-

* His performance in the *Chancery Suit* deserves praise, as equally lively and spirited. It is within his range.

tive of theatrical illusion; and the carelessness, except when the principal is on the scene, is far more injurious to the love of the drama, than the success of any rival can be to the other. Our predecessors were more judicious: when Mrs. Siddons performed, Kemble and Palmer sustained the interest throughout. They felt the great dramatic truth, that the success of one on the stage is shared by his coadjutors. Indifference is a worse foe than competition: the one only shares the fruit, the other cuts down the tree. To take one instance from many of how little the drama has kept pace with the times:—some coarse epithets are put into Bianca's mouth which would be tolerated no where now, as coming from the lips of a young female; and of all instances of bad taste, to offend that of the age in which we live is the worst. The old dramatists are not the models for the present day.

We ought not to conclude this critique without animadverting on the intolerable misconduct of a few knots of persons in the theatre, who marred the whole effect of the performance by their continual and obstreperous applause. These parties should be told, that it is no part of their business to interrupt every speech of a favourite actor or actress by shouting and clapping their hands as if in ecstasies; and farther, that if they will not let the audience hear the points, or mark the merits of the performer, they must not expect the public to go along with them in their ultra-vehement, and no doubt well-grounded admiration. We must also notice the egregious folly of bawling for Mr. Kemble to give out the play for repetition. The colloquy between Mr. Egerton and a gentleman in the pit, was farcical in the extreme. Egerton was protesting that he did not know if Mr. K. was in the house; when the pitte of keener sight, or more knowledge, bawled out, "Yes, he is yonder, in a private box." So the unfortunate gentleman was forced to march out in *dishabille*, to oblige his "kind friends."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FRA DIABOLO (originally brought out at the Tottenham Theatre), was produced here with success on Thursday night. It only wants, we think, compression, and a few trifling alterations, to make it what such a theatre requires, a stirring and spirited piece. Mr. Hodges, from the Royal Academy of Music, sang most sweetly; but as yet wants confidence as an actor. When he sings, too, he ought to come forward towards the front; much of his melody was lost from the position he took, far back on the stage. Mrs. Glover and Vestris were excellent; and the whole of the bandit scenes very well dressed and acted. The other entertainments were *Clarissa Harlowe*, in which Mrs. Glover was again capital, and Miss Fitzwalter arch and pretty; and *Pandora*, which went off with great *clat*. It is admirably suited to this place, in all its circumstances, and very clever and pleasing in itself.

FRENCH THEATRE.

We plead guilty of neglect; but cannot augment our fault by attempting a criticism upon mere report.

VARIETIES.

The Northern Bee.—Our readers will have frequently observed the mention of this periodical as a source of Russian intelligence. It is published at Moscow, under the title of *Severnaja Pschtschela*; and its leading articles are devoted to politics, with which it occa-

sionally blends literary information and short criticisms of new publications.

Napoleon.—Haydon has nearly finished a portrait of Buonaparte, of the life size, for Sir Robert Peel. It is in the attitude, &c. of the engraving, of the effect of which we spoke so highly.

Madame de Genlis.—This celebrated writer died at Paris on the 24th of December, at a very advanced age. If we can find room, we shall insert a brief sketch of her singular career.

The French Clergy.—It appears by a statement recently published in the *Gazette des Cultes*, that the donations and legacies in favour of the French clergy amounted in 1829 to 4,268,927 francs. The total sum for the first half-year was 10,440f.; and for the second, the period during which M. de Polignac was at the head of the ministry, 4,172,750f. During the four preceding years, 20,750,984f. had been received for the same object:—so that the clergy have obtained in donations, &c. independent of what is allotted them by the state, more than 25,000,000f. The ministers of the Protestant church received in donations during the last year, 55,491f.; the hospitals, 2,633,578f.; the parishes, 585,639f.; the department of public instruction, 105,580f.; and the Monts-de-Piété 2,000f. The department of the Seine contributed to the above sums, during 1829, viz. for the clergy 29,631f.; for hospitals, 201,857f.; and for the parishes 21,000f. Recently it has been resolved to allow stipends to the Jewish teachers, the same as to Catholics or Protestants.

Gold Mines in the Ural Mountains, &c.—The produce of the Ural mines amounted, in 1827, to 651,420l.; in 1828, to 672,416. Gold is also found in the Rhine, but the quantity is so scanty, that the washer considers it a good day's work if he succeed in extracting to the value of five to six shillings. From the official accounts of the yearly produce obtained from that stream in the grand duchy of Baden, we observe that the value was, in 1821-22, 603l.; in 1826-27, 808l.; in 1827-28, 943l. The last produce, small as it may appear, for it scarcely exceeded seventeen pounds in weight, shewed so considerable an increase upon preceding years, that a great impulse was given to this branch of industry in Baden, and the harvest has become still more productive.

Lightning Tubes.—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein, near Bleuhenburg, which stands on the top of a picturesque series of rocks, belonging to the greensand or quadersandsteen formation in a seindland, there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes (Bletzrohen in Germany). From a trunk in the upper part, two branches go off, some of which are ten feet long, and from these proceed three little branches.

Roman Origin.—M. Jekel, one of the professors at the Gymnasium of Friedrichswerder, at Berlin, has published a treatise, for the purpose of shewing that the Latin language and the Roman people were of German origin.

Russian Sugar.—In October, 1829, there was established a company at Toulou; and in June, 1830, another at Romena, for the cultivation of beet-root, and the manufacture of sugar.

Georgian Literature.—In June last there was established at Tiflis a reading library, which is also the first bookseller's shop that was ever opened in that town. Two journals are at present regularly published in Tiflis, one in the Russian language, twice a-week; the other in the Persian language, weekly.

Russian Commerce.—It appears, from official returns, that in the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, the total value of the importations into Russia was 633,600,000 rubles; that of the exportations, 647,000,000; and that the commercial shipping engaged in trade amounted to 24,987 vessels, of which 2,145 sailed under Russian colours.

New Parisian College.—It is in contemplation to found a college at Paris, on a large scale, for the purpose of instructing youth, from the different independent states of South America, in all the various branches of human knowledge. It would seem as if some political object mingled with the motives of the friends of this project.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. III. Jan. 13.]

The Chameleon, a Scrap-Book or Album of Original Pieces, by a Gentleman of the West of Scotland.—A Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by Moses Stewart.—Memoirs of Rob Roy, and the state of Clanship in Scotland, abridged from the work of Dr. Mc Lay, but with additional matter.—An English Grammar, by Mr. Connel.—The Rose, a Collection of the best English Songs.—Travels in the Holy Land, by William Rae Wilson, Esq.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Rev. J. B. Blakeway's Sheriff of Shrophire, folio, 2s. 2s. bds.: large paper, 3s. 3s. bds.—Alfred Dudley, 12mo. 5s. hf.-bd.—Percival's Ancient History, 12mo. 5s. hf.-bd.—Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, by J. B. Harrison, royal 8vo. 1s. 11s. 6d. bds.—Chitty's Equity Index, corrected to 1831, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 3s. 12s. 6d. bds.—Sewall's Nisi Prius, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2s. 18s. bds.—Eschequer Practice Epitomised, by an Attorney, 8vo. 6s. bds.—Gunn's Cartoniensis, or Raphael's Tapestries in the Vatican, 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Paris's Life of Sir H. Davy, Bart., 4to. 3s. 6d. bds.—Zurck's Calmuc Tartary, 8vo. 7s. bds.—Temple of Melekartha, 3 vols. royal 12mo. 1s. 7s. bds.—Modern Fanaticism Unveiled, 8vo. 5s. bds.—Songs, by James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd), 12mo. 7s. bds.—Dr. Allison's Outlines of Physiology, 8vo. 12s. bds.—H. Witham's Observations on Fossil Vegetables, 4to. 15s. bds.—Brenan's Conjugator, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Bertha's Visit, second edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. hf.-bd.—Robinson Crusoe, new edition, with plates, 12mo. 6s. half-bound.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1831.

January.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 6	From 29 to 30.	30.10 to 30.30
Friday . . . 7	— 21. — 34.	30.46 — 30.49
Saturday . . . 8	— 16. — 33.	30.50 — 30.38
Sunday . . . 9	— 12. — 45.	30.52 — 30.00
Monday . . . 10	— 24. — 41.	29.86 — 29.84
Tuesday . . . 11	— 25. — 35.	30.00 — 30.02
Wednesday 12	— 27. — 39.	30.00 Stationary

Wind variable, N.E. prevailing.
The 10th, 11th, and 12th, cloudy, with a little rain; the remaining four days generally clear.

Aurora Borealis.—On the evening of Friday, the 7th instant, the aurora borealis was again very amusing; the beauty of the scene received additional interest from the circumstance of its being tinged with a colour varying from an intense red to a copper hue.

Latitude . . . 51° 37' 32" N.
Longitude . . . 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

To the Editor, &c.

Sir,—A very magnificent aurora borealis occurred last night. I continued to observe it from ten o'clock until eleven. During the whole of that period the heavens were cloudless, and the stars in the southern half of the sky shone brightly. At ten o'clock a white uniform light, producing an illumination equal to that of a thinly-clouded full moon, was spread over the northern region, from the N.E. to the W. At half-past ten this white light assumed the form of innumerable long streaks, based on an irregular line, whose mean height was about 30° above the horizon. The direction of the streaks was vertical, and many of them reached to the zenith. A beautiful red light, but formless, then mingled in several places with the brilliant white—thus presenting an appearance truly sublime. The variations in the form and in the intensity of the lights were continual, but not sufficiently rapid to be distinguishable by the mere sight. The air at the time was still, and the ground covered with a hoar frost.—I am, sir, &c.
R. E.
Retired, January 9th, 1831.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot find room for the exercise of Cantab in turning Milton into Latin verse.
We are sorry to be obliged to postpone the conclusion of the Review of the Companions of Columbus; also the Biography of Dr. Currie.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Connected with Literature and the Arts.

NEW AND IMPROVED GLOBES.
A PAIR OF TWELVE-INCH GLOBES, admirably adapted for Schools and Private Instruction. The Terrestrial is drawn from the most recent authorities, and contains the whole of the discoveries and improvements to the present time. The Celestial is laid down from the catalogues of the most celebrated Astronomers. Price, mounted on Mahogany Stands, 4s.; or, to stand chair high, with Compasses, 6s. 10s.
A Pair of Eighteen-Inch Globes, containing all the latest Geographical and Astronomical Improvements. Price, in Black Frames, 9 Guineas; or, on Library Stands, with Compasses, 12s. 12s.

Sold by C. Smith and Son, 172, Strand.
* Globes exchanged and lent on hire. Several pair of Second-hand Globes at a considerable reduction.

DAILY INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, who has been regularly educated, wishes to devote a portion of her time to the instruction of Pupils at their own Residences, in English, French, Geography, History, Music, and Drawing, with Writing and Arithmetic. Distance must not exceed Two Miles from Kennington Cross.
Unexceptionable references will be given, on application to the Publisher.

A GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE, who obtained high University Honours, wishes to engage as Daily Tutor in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. Unexceptionable References will be given, on application to the Publisher.
Address A. B. 45, Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.
The distinguished favour with which this Periodical has been received since its commencement, not only by the two Services to which it is more immediately addressed, but by the public in general, is not a little gratifying to the Proprietors, inasmuch as they consider it a proof that the execution of the work has met with general approbation. As nearly every true love of his country, in perusing the details of operations that led to the triumphs achieved by a Nelson and a Wellington—in reading narratives of individual heroism and suffering—in participating, as it were, in the exploits of our gallant soldiers and sailors in every quarter of the globe—in short, in tracing the progress of those events which have conferred such lustre on the British arms—must feel a deep and anxious interest. But in securing to their Journal the various advantages it has hitherto possessed, the Proprietors have made considerable sacrifices by having repeatedly exceeded the proper limits, without, however, being able to do full justice to their numerous and valuable contributors. Under these circumstances, they have determined to enlarge the plan and price of their Work to the same extent as those of the New Monthly Magazine; so that, like that popular periodical, each year of the United Service Journal will in future consist of three volumes. By these means they trust they will be enabled to render their Journal still more worthy of public favour, as they shall thus obtain space for many additional valuable communications, and be enabled to open new and important channels of information both at home and abroad.
Printed for Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street; and supplied by every Bookseller and Newsvender throughout the Kingdom.
N.B. Those who desire to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity of the new year for commencing the Work, are requested to send their orders forthwith to any Bookseller or Newsvender in their own immediate neighbourhood.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU for 1831,
Edited by F. H. BURNBY.
Which the Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing, will be found to contain contributions from the following eminent Composers and Authors:—
Vocal and Instrumental Music: Henri Herz—Henry R. Bishop—F. Kalkbrenner—G. Herbert Hodgwell—Charles Smith—J. W. Heller—N. C. Bochsa—Thomas Hayne Bayly—Charles E. Horn—J. F. Burrows—C. Czerny—John Barnett—J. Addition—V. Norello—T. Valentine—G. Kallmark—T. A. Rawlings, &c. &c.
Piano and Poetical Articles: Sir Walter Scott—Mrs. Hemans—Lord Nugent—Miss Jewsbury—Thomas Hayne Bayly—Miss M. A. Browne—Lord Ashdown—Mrs. Cornwell Brown Wilson—The Ettrick Shepherd—J. R. Planché—the Author of "the Rose"—Mrs. Felton Smith—George Linley—the Author of "Crown," &c.
The Engravings by L. Haghe, G. Childs, &c. from original Drawings by Artists of the first eminence.
London: Goulding and D'Almeida, 20, Soho Square; and all Music-sellers throughout the Kingdom.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
Price 1s. under the immediate patronage of, and dedicated by special permission to the King.
SONGS OF THE SHIP. The Poetry written and Airs selected by Mrs. CONWELL BARON WILSON.
Published (for the Author) by Goulding and D'Almeida, 20, Soho Square; sold by all Music-sellers, and may be had at the Author's residence.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE 7th edition, carefully revised, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. price 12. 12s. 6d.; or may be had separate, Part I. from One to One Hundred Days, and One Month up to Twelve, 6s.
TABLES OF INTEREST, calculated at Five per Cent; showing, at one View, the Interest of any Sum, from One Pound to Ten Thousand Pounds, from One Day to Thirteen Years. To which are added, Tables for calculating Commission on Sales of Goods or Banking Accounts, from One Fifth to Five per Cent, &c. &c.
By JOSEPH KING, Liverpool.
Sold by Longman and Co. London; and G. and J. Robinson, Liverpool.

THE SECOND VOLUME of MOORE'S
LIFE OF BYRON, with an original whole-length Portrait, engraved in his most finished manner, by William Flindem, from a Painting by Sanders.

Also, another new and cheap edition, with a Portrait and Illustrations, 4 Guineas. 18mo. only 15s. of
2. The Poetical Works of the Right Hon. Lord Byron.

Nearly ready, printed for the first time to match with the above, with Plates, 18mo. 9s.
3. A Fifth and Sixth Volume of Lord Byron's Works. Containing Hints from Horace—English Bards—Werner—Heaven and Earth—Deformed Transformed—the Island, &c. &c.; rendering this the first and only complete edition ever printed in this country, Don Juan alone being omitted.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

An Elegant Press.
In small 8vo. price 7s. 6d. in cloth, 9s. in silk, with gilt edges, dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Grant, of Grant.

THE BEAUTIES OF MODERN
BRITISH POETRY, systematically arranged.

By DAVID GRANT.
The Volume is embellished with Portraits of Byron, Moore, and Scott, and Fac-similes of their Hand-writing, engraved by Lizars.

"A work of much utility."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*
Published by G. King, Aberdeen; Waugh and James, Edinburgh; and Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane, London.

Dedicated, by express permission, to her most excellent Majesty

THE REMEMBRANCE.
Edited by THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq.

Author of the "Landscape Annual." The Embellishments consist of a Portrait of the Queen, engraved in the very best manner, by Jane, by P. English, from a Miniature, painted for Her Majesty, by Mrs. Green; together with Eleven other Plates, from Designs by the most eminent Artists.

Among the Contributors to the Work will be found some of the Names of the most distinguished living Writers, and particularly of eminent Females.
The Volume is issued in Archaic morocco, of an appropriate design, price 10s. 6d. A few Copies are taken off in crown 8vo. same size as the "Keepsake" and "Landscape Annual," with India Proof impressions of the Plates, price 12s.
London: Jennings and Chaplin, 63, Cheapside.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 12s.
MEMOIRS OF THE TOWER OF LONDON; embellished by a Series of Engravings on Wood by Branson and Wright. Dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Wellington.

The Literary part by J. BRITTON and E. W. BRAYLEY, Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, &c.
This volume comprises a great variety of Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, as well as some curious and interesting information respecting this Metropolitan and National Fortress and Palace.
London: Hurst, Chance, and Co. 65, St. Paul's Churchyard.

In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated with a fine Engraving from a Drawing by Vivell, price 15s. boards.
THE LIFE AND TIMES of his late

MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH; with Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons of the last Fifty Years.

By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M.
"The portraits of the prince's friends are in the best style, and sketched with imparted freedom. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Erskine, Curran, were of the splendid gallery, and the characteristics of each are well preserved in Mr. Croly's pages."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"Mr. Croly is not merely a fine writer, but a very powerful one. His outline is as bold and broad as his colours are glowing. He writes like a man well acquainted with his subject, and confident in the strength of his opinions."—*Edinburgh Review.*

James Duncan, Farnborough Row.

In crown 8vo. with Engravings, price 6s. 6d. extra boards, or on large tinted paper, with India Proofs and Etchings, price One Guinea.

DUCTOR VINDOGLADIENSIS; an Historical and Descriptive Guide to the Town of Wintonia Minster, Dorsetshire.

By the Rev. PETER HALL, M.A.
London: W. Pickering, Chancery Lane; and M. A. Nuttall, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

In 1 vol. folio 8vo. price 6s.
AN ONLY SON, A Narrative.

By the Author of "My Early Days," "The Arrow and the Rose," &c.
"Its execution is equally felicitous and masterly. The narrative is every where diversified, and an admirable example is presented to all orders and conditions of parents. The style in which Mr. Kennedy writes is singularly vigorous and eloquent, and his descriptions are vivid, without being exaggerated or unnatural."—*Advertiser.*

"The tale we think equally beautiful and interesting; the facts have all the simplicity of truth, while the style is invested with the rich colouring of Art."—*Edinburgh Review.*
London: Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis, 10, Stationers' Hall Court.

London's Gardening, Agriculture, &c.
Complete in 1 large vol. 8vo. price 5s. extra boards.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDENING; comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening, &c. &c. Illustrated with many Hundred Engravings on Wood.

By J. C. LOUDON, F.R.S. &c.
Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, **London's Hortus Britannicus;** a Catalogue of all the Plants indigenous, cultivated in, or introduced to Britain. In 8vo. 21s. cloth boards.

An Encyclopædia of Plants; comprising every desirable particular respecting all the Plants indigenous, cultivated in, or introduced to Britain. In 1 large vol. 8vo. price 6s. 12s. 6d.

An Encyclopædia of Agriculture. A new edition will be ready in January, 1831.

Published by Baldwin and Cradock, Farnester Row.
ELLEN CAMERON; a Tale for Youth.

By EMILY ELIZABETH RANKIN.
With a superb Frontispiece, painted by Harvey. 12mo. price 6s.

Keeper's Travels in Search of his Master. The 15th edition, with fine Embellishments. 12mo. price 6s.

Description of more than Three Hundred Animals. Fine Wood Engravings, beautifully printed by Whittingham. A new and enlarged edition. Price 8s.

Guy's Pocket Cyclopædia; or, Epitome of Universal Knowledge. The 9th edition, enlarged and extensively improved, with the addition of numerous appropriate Cuts, in a thick volume. 12mo. price 10s. 6d.

The Swiss Family Robinson; or, Adventures of a Father and Mother and Four Sons on a desert Island. A new edition, with Twelve Engravings. 18mo. price 7s. 6d.

A Short History of France, from the earliest Times to the present Period, for Young People. By Mrs. Moore. 3d edition, in 12mo.; ornamented with Six Engravings. Price 7s. 6d.

The Stories of Old Daniel. A new edition, 18mo. with a Frontispiece and Vignettes, price 6s.

The Parent's Offering; or, Instructive Tales for Youth of both Sexes. By Mrs. Caroline Barnard. A new edition, enlarged. 12mo. fine Frontispiece, price 5s.

Sandford and Merton, complete. A new and improved edition, in 1 vol. with fine Engravings. 12mo. price 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several Young Ladies, as related by themselves. The 5th edition, with fine Frontispieces. 12mo. price 4s.

Mrs. Helmes's Pizarro; or, the Conquest of Peru, in Conversations. A new edition. 12mo. with Maps, price 5s. 6d.

Helmes's Cortez; or, the Conquest of Mexico. New edition. 12mo. price 5s. 6d.

Helmes's Columbus; or, the Discovery of America. A new edition. 12mo. price 5s. 6d.

Parent's Assistant; or, Stories for Children. By Maria Edgeworth. Complete in 3 vols. 18mo. with beautiful Plates, price 10s. 6d. half-bound.

The Evenings at Home; or Juvenile Budget Opened. By Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld. The 14th edition, much improved, by a new arrangement of the subjects, and the addition of many new Pieces. Printed in 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s.

Scientific Dialogues; intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People; in which the First Principles of Natural and Experimental Philosophy are fully explained; comprising Mechanics, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, and Galvanism. By the Rev. J. JOYCE. A new edition. In 6 vols. 12mo. price 15s.

* In this edition, Woodcuts are substituted for Plates, as facilitating the reference from the text to the Figures.

New Works, and new editions of superior Books, recently published by Baldwin and Cradock, Farnester Row.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCIENCES OF HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

By THOMAS THOMSON, M.D.
Being a First Part of a new edition of Dr. Thomson's System of Chemistry. In 1 thick vol. 8vo.; numerous Cuts, price 15s. boards.

2. The History of English Law, from the earliest Period to the present Time. By George Crab, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 1 vol. 8vo. 16s. boards.

3. English Synonymes Explained. By the Same. 8th edition, 8vo. price 21s. boards.

4. The History of the Church of England. By the Rev. J. B. S. Carver. 3 vols. 8vo. price 36s. boards.

5. The Complete Grazer; or, Farmer's and Landowner's Complete Guide. By a Lincolnshire Grazer. 5th edition, 8vo. with numerous Cuts, price 17s. boards.

6. Popular Illustrations of Medicine. By Shirlay Palmer, M.D. 8vo. price 10s. boards.

7. Dr. Henry's Elements of Experimental Chemistry. In 2 vols. 8vo. the 11th edition, price 11s. 12s. boards.

8. Sermons, selected, abridged, and adapted for Family Reading, and as Heads for Pulpit Use; suitable for every Prayer-day in the Year. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham. 5th edition, 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. boards.

9. A Guide to the French Language, particularly adapted for Self-instruction. By J. J. P. Le Brethon. 8vo. 4th edition, price 12s.

10. A Key to the Exercises, price 6s.

11. New Supplement to the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris. By James Binnie. 2d edition, 8vo. price 12s. boards.

12. Petersdorff's Practical and Elementary Abridgement of Law Cases. Complete in 15 vols. royal 8vo. price 31s. 6d. each volume.

13. Dr. Lingard's History of England. 4to. complete in 8 vols. price 11s. 12s. each volume.

The same Work in 8vo. complete in 14 vols. price 6s. 6d. boards.

14. The History of British India. By James Mill, Esq. In 6 vols. 8vo. 2d edition, corrected, price 31s. 12s.

15. Elements of Political Economy. 3d edition, in 8vo. price 8s. boards. By the Same.

16. Mill's Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 10s. boards.

17. The Universal Latin Lexicon of Facciolati and Forcellini. A new edition, in which the Paduan Appendix has been incorporated, and the Italian Significations rendered into English—an Appendix of Twenty Thousand Words has been added by the Editor—together with the Work of Tursellinus on the Latin Particles—Gerrard's Sigillarum Romanarum et Germanicarum Etymologicæ Index. By James Bailey, M.A. In 4 very large vols. royal 4to. price 60s. 10s. 6d. in canvas boards.

Sir Walter Scott's New Tales of a Grandfather.
In 2 small vols. half-bound, fives, price 10s. 6d. uniform with
Tales from Scottish History.
TALES OF A GRANDFATHER; being
Stories taken from the History of France.
By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart.
Printed for Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; and Whittaker
and Co. London.

Of whom may be had, new editions of
**Tales of a Grandfather, First, Second, and
Third Series;** being Stories taken from Scottish History. 3 vols.
11. 11s. 6d. half-bound.

Also,
**The Sea Kings in England, a Romance, of
the Time of Alfred.** By the Author of the "Fall of Nineveh." 3 vols.
price 11. 11s. 6d.

Mr. Hone's New Periodical Work.
With Engraving, Part I. price 1s. and No. 1. price 3d.

THE YEAR-BOOK.

By WILLIAM HONE.
An entirely new Publication, in Monthly Parts and Weekly
Numbers; on the plan, and in the manner, of the "Every-Day
Book."

"Many things for use, several things worth thinking over,
various articles of much amusement, and nothing that I have
brought together before."—See Preface to Part I.
Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Chesapeake; and sold by all
Dealers in Books.

Family Library.
With Plates and a Map, &c.
NO. XVIII. OF THE FAMILY LIBRARY;
being the Voyages and Adventures of the Companion
of Columbus.

By WASHINGTON IRVING.
Forming a Sequel to the Life of Columbus.

**No. XVI. Letters on Demonology and
Witchcraft.** By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

**And No. VIII. the Court and Camp of
Bannapartie, with a Portrait of Talleyrand.**

**No. XVII. contains the Life of Bruce the
Abyssinian Traveller.** By Major Head, Author of Rough Notes
of some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

For the Use of the Chemical Student and Manufacturer.
A new and improved edition, 8vo. 18s.

CHEMICAL MANIPULATION; being
Instructions to Students in Chemistry on the Methods
of performing Experiments of Demonstration or of Research
with accuracy and success.

By MICHAEL FARADAY, F.R.S. F.G.S. M.R.I.

Also, 9d. edition, compressed into 2 vols. 8vo. only 3s.

2. Brande's Manual of Chemistry.

**3. Tables in Illustration of the Theory of
Definite Proportions.** 8vo. 8s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Lady's Magazine.
Under the especial and gracious patronage of Her Majesty
the Queen, price 2s. 6d.

THE LADY'S MAGAZINE

(Improved Series).

Portrait, with Memoir, of the Duchess of Suffolk and Queen
of France, by Chessman, after the Original of Holbein, in the King's
collection—View in Kensington Gardens, dedicated, by permission,
to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, drawn by Sargeant, en-
graved by Wallis—Court Dress, exhibiting the application of the
newly invented Chrysom, or Gold Fringe; and other splendid
Engravings.

Contents: Dedication (by permission) to Her Majesty—Eng-
land's Glory, a Royal Song, by Susanna Strickland—The Royal
Prescription, an Historical Drama—The Seville—The Two
Farms, by J. A. C. The Teat—The Sign—Reminiscences of the
9th of July, by a Constitutionalist—The Home of a Briton, by
Agnes Strickland—Topographical Sketches in Scotland—Lech
Kathrine—Loch Lomond, from the Manuscript of a Tourist—Ac-
count of Kensington Gardens—Portfolio—Extracts from the
Annals—A Point of Modern Honour, by Lord North—The
Captivity's Dream—The Camelia Japonica, by Emily Taylor—Me-
moirs of Kleber. Reviews: The Keepsake—The Remembrance—
The Comic Annual—The Widowed Ivy, &c.—Reviews of Music
—The Seraphine, &c.—The Drama and Fantomimes—Modes of
Fads—Monthly Chronicle.

S. Robinson, Chapterhouse Passage; and all Booksellers
throughout the United Kingdom.

Price 3s. 6d. monthly.

Vols. I. and II. for 1830, price 17s. 6d. each.

SERMONS.

By JAMES PARSONS, York.

London: Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

ADMIRAL RODNEY.

Edited by Sir Samuel Major-General Mordaunt.

With a Portrait, 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.

**2. Adventures of Giovanni Finati, in various
Countries of the East.** Edited by William John Bankes, Esq.
2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

3. On the Progress of Society. By Dr.
Hamilton of Aberdeen, Author of "An Essay on the National
Debt." Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**4. Causes of the Failure of the Military at
Paris.** By an Officer of the French Guards. 3d edition. 8vo.
3s. 6d.

**5. A German Grammar, on a New Principle,
calculated to facilitate the Acquisition of the Language by the
English Student.** By Dr. Becker. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**6. A Refutation of an Article in the Edin-
burgh Review, No. CII. entitled "Sadler's Law of Population."**
By M. T. Sadler, M.P. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Crab's Dictionary of General Knowledge.

2d edition, in 1 large vol. duodecimo, embellished with 320 Cuts,
price 3s. 6d., or 1s. in Morocco.

A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL

KNOWLEDGE; or, an Explanation of Words and
Things connected with the Arts and Sciences.

By GEORGE CRAB, A.M.

The 2d edition, corrected and enlarged.

London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, Chesapeake; N. Hales,
Piccadilly; Bowdler and Kerby, Oxford Street; K. Griffin and
Co. Glasgow; T. Cumming, Dublin; and to be had of all other
Booksellers.

In 12mo. price 3s. in boards.

SKETCHES OF THE DANISH MISSION

on the Coast of Coromandel.

By the Rev. E. W. GRINFIELD, A.M.

Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN,

Vol. III. Part VI. and No. 73.

Comment on the execution, the cheapness, or the utility, of this
little favourite of the public, would now be superfluous. It may
suffice to state the simple fact, known to almost every Bookseller
in Great Britain, that during the last two years the utmost exor-
tions have been made to produce a supply of the Work equal to
the demand of the Public. This has arisen from a
scarcity of the superior talent required in the colouring depart-
ment of Plates. Skill and ability have, however, been bred
on its requirements; and it is hoped that the extended scale of
execution on which it is now constructed, will obviate further
disappointment to those who may be desirous of possessing early
Numbers of the Work.

Seventy-two Numbers, forming Six Parts, or Three Volumes,
are complete, any of which may be had, price, Numbers, fine,
1s. 6d.; common, 1s. 4s. 6d.; Parts, 10s.; common, 12s.—Volumes,
11. 17s.; common, 11. 3s.

Each Volume contains Ninety-six beautifully coloured Figures
of the most suitable hardy Flowering Plants for ornamenting the
Garden or Potager; together with every sort of in-
formation connected therewith, that may be considered either
useful in cultivation, or pleasing to the general reader.

Simpkin and Marshall; and Sherwood and Co.

In 8vo. price 3s. 6d. boards.

THE BENEFIT AND NECESSITY OF THE

CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS, and the Perpetual
Obligation of the Moral Law, particularly as binding us to keep
the Christian Sabbath.

By WILLIAM JAMES, M.A.

Vicar of Cobham, Surrey, and Fellow of Oriel College.

London: Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's
Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; and J. Parker,
Oxford.

Under the Patronage of the King.

Imperial 8vo. 3s. 6d. in India Proofs, 4s. 6d. royal 4to. India
Proofs, 7s. 6d., from Paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir
M. A. Shee, Sir W. Beechey, Jackson, Phillips, Hoppner, Cop-
ley, Howard, Owen, Hayter, &c.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT

RONAGES, particularly of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

With Memoirs, by W. JERMAN, Esq. F.R.S. &c. &c.

Each Part contains Three Portraits, mostly selected from the
finest original Paintings in the possession of His Majesty, the
Nobility, Gentry, and Public Bodies; and engraved in the most
finished style.

The Nineteenth Number of this valuable and interesting
publication contains Portraits of Viscount Gidderich, Professor
Ferson, and the Hon. Agar Ellis. The work is, we believe, com-
pletely established in public favour, and we know of none that
better deserves it.

No. XX. contains Duke of Kent, Earl of
Harewood, Archdeacon Nares.

No. XXI. contains Marquess of Anglesey,
from the original of Sir T. Lawrence; the Earl of Carlisle, from
the original of Jackson; and Captain Sir John Franklin, from
Darby.

No. XXII. will contain a Portrait and Me-
moir of the late Right Honourable W. Huskinson, from the
original, painted for John Gladstone, Esq. of Liverpool, by John
Uraham, Esq. of Edinburgh, three months previous to Mr. Hus-
kinson's lamented death.

Portraits, on large paper, for framing, or the Porte-feuille,
price 3s. each.

* Persons wishing to subscribe for the Work can commence
with No. I.; or have the whole hitherto published delivered at
once, as most agreeable.

London: Fisher, Son, and So.; Colnaghi and Co.; Moon,
Boys, and Graves; and M. Colnaghi.

In 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

BRIEF REMARKS ON THE DISPOSITION

towards CHRISTIANITY generated by PREVAIL-
ING OPINIONS and PREJUDICES: being the Christian Advo-
cate's Publication for the Year 1829.

By HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-
yard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; and J. and J. J. Deighton,
Cambridge.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. Christianity always Progressive: being
the Christian Advocate's Publication for the Year 1829. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

2. The State of Protestantism in Germany
described, being the substance of Four Discourses preached
before the University of Cambridge in 1825. The 2d edition, en-
larged with an Appendix. 8vo. 14s.

3. A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London,
in Reply to Mr. Pusey's Work on the Causes of Rationalism in
Germany: comprising some Observations on Confessions of Faith
and their advantages. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

4. The Commission and Consequent Duties
of the Clergy, in a Series of Discourses preached before the Uni-
versity of Cambridge in April 1826. 8vo. 2s.

Practical Arithmetic.

In 12mo. the 10th edition, revised, price 4s. 6d. bound,

THE COMPLETE PRACTICAL

ARITHMETICIAN; containing several New and Use-
ful Improvements, adapted to the Use of Schools and Private
Tuition.

By THOMAS KEITH.

London: Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington; Longman
and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Baldwin and Co.; Hooley; Ham-
ilton and Co.; J. Duncan; Simpkin and Co.; Souter; and
Houlston and Son; and Wilsens, York.

Of whom may be had, price 3s. 6d.

**A Key to the above; containing Answers to
all the Questions, with the Solutions at full length wherever
there is the smallest appearance of labour or difficulty. To which
is added, an Appendix, containing a Synopsis of Logarithmical
Arithmetic, shewing their Nature and Use in the plainest man-
ner possible. Also, general Demonstrations of the principal
Rules in the Arithmetician. The whole forming a comprehensive
System of Arithmetic, both in Theory and Practice.**

In 18mo. price 1s. 6d. bound in black,

A SELECTION OF PRAYERS for the

USE OF FAMILIES, for every Morning and Evening
of the Week. Arranged and compiled chiefly from the Book of
Common Prayer.

By ALLEN COOPER, M.A.

Minister of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, and Chaplain to
the Most Noble the Marquess of Exeter.

Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

In 8vo. price 1s. 6d. bound in black,

THE EXILES OF PALESTINE.

3 vols. post 8vo.

By the Author of "Letters from the East," &c.

**2. The Vizier's Son; or, the Adventures of
a Mogul.** In 3 vols. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari, or
Memoirs of a Hindoo."

3. France in 1829-30. By Lady Morgan.

4. The Annual Peerage for 1831. Printed
under the sanction, and from the communications, of the Nobil-
ity, with beautiful Engravings of the Arms, and an Alphabetical
Account of the Baronets.

Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit Street.

In 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards.

THE FUNDAMENTAL WORDS OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE, adapted to the Memory of the
Student, by means of Derivations and Derivatives, Passages from
the Classical Writers, and other Associations.

By F. V. L. F. V. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 12mo. price 3s. bound.

**2. Short Greek Exercises, on an Improved
Plan; containing the most useful Rules in Syntax: being a
concise Introduction to the Writing of Greek.** By the Rev.
J. Piquet.

In 8vo. price 12s.

3. Greek Grammar, for the Use of Schools.

Translated from the German of V. Christian Fred. Rost. To
which is added, an Appendix on Greek Verification.

"This Grammar is distinguished by lucid arrangement, con-
ciseness, and fulness. The author judiciously commences with
prose, and then proceeds to etymology and syntax. The system
of accentuation, which is so slightly noticed in Matthew, he ex-
plains with the utmost clearness."—Monthly Magazine.

In 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

4. Epigrammatum & Purius Græce Anthologie Fontibus haust. Annotationes Jacoboli, De Bosch, et
aliorum Instruct: sua subinde Notulae et Tabulae Scriptorum
Chronologicam adjungit Joannes Edwards, A.M.

In 8vo. price 6s. 6d. bound.

5. Æschylus Prometheus Vincitur. To which
is subjoined, a Greek Ordo, a literal Prose Translation, and
Notes, which contain the derivations of the more abstruse Greek
Words, and explanations of the difficulties of Metre, Grammar,
&c. Opposite each verse of the Chorus is placed the name of the
System to which it belongs; and the Ellipses of the Greek Text
are supplied in the Ordo.

Printed for Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane.

Chap School Editions of Latin Authors.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS OPERA, ex

Editione Chr. G. Heyne. In Usam Scholarum. Ox-
ford. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. bound.

**2. P. Virgili Maronis Opera, ex Editione
Chr. G. Heyne. Accedunt Notæ quædam Anglicæ scriptæ.**
Oxford. 12mo. price 6s. 6d. bound.

3. Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera. With a
Preface on the different kinds of Verse used in the Odes. Edin-
burgh. 12mo. 3s. bound.

**4. M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis, ad Marcum
Filiam, Libri tres.** Item, Cato Major, Lælius, Paradocæ, et
Somnium Scipionis. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. bound.

**5. Cornelius Nepos, de Vita excellentium
Imperatorum.** Notæ Vocalis, &c. illustravit G. Ritchie,
A.M. 12mo. price 3s. bound.

**6. Cornelii Nepotis excellentium Impera-
torum Vita, ad fidem optimorum exemplorum denuo castigata.**
In Adibus Valpantiæ. Price 3s. 6d.

**7. Publi Terentii Afri Comædiæ Sex, ad
fidem Editionis Westerhovianæ cunctinæ.** In Adibus Val-
pantiæ. Nova editio. Price 3s. 6d.

8. Cui Sallustii Crispi quæ extant. In
Adibus Valpantiæ. Nova editio. Price 3s. 6d. bound.

9. Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ Breviarium,
ab urbe condita usque ad Valentianum et Valentem Augustum;
nec non Sexi Aurelii Victoris de Viris Illustribus Liber. To
which is added, a Vocabulary in Latin and English of all the
Words, except the Proper Names of Men. Edinburg. 12mo.
price 2s. bound.

**10. Florilegium Poeticum, ex Operibus
Ovidii, Tibullii, Propertii, Martialis, &c. in usum Tironum, consti-
tuta, curâ selectum.** Editio nova, recognita aucta emendata a
G. Whittaker, A.M. 12mo. price 3s. bound.

Printed for Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane.

THE TRUE NATURE OF CHRIST'S PERSON AND ATONEMENT

PERSON AND ATONEMENT stated, in Reply to the Unscriptural Views of the Rev. Edward Irving "On the Human Nature of Christ."

By WILLIAM URWICK.

Dublin: Printed for W. Curry, Jun. and Co.; and Hurst, Chance, and Co. London.

TREATISE ON NAVAL TIMBER, MARINE, AND ARBORICULTURE.

To which are added, Critical Notes on Authors who have recently treated the subject of Planting—Messrs. Monteth, Nicol and Sang, Billington, Forth, Whittaker, Cruickshank, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Henry Stuart, and the Author of the Encyclopedia of Gardening; thus presenting a concise View of what is known of the Science and Practice of Arboriculture at the present day.

By PATRICK MATTHEW.

In this volume directions are given for the Pruning and Training of Naval Timber, and for the Treatment of Forest Trees, from the gathering of the seed till maturity, including the proper location, and the different modes of Planting and Sowing, regulated by circumstances—the influence of improper Treatment of the Seed and young Plant, the principle of the natural location of Vegetables, and the subject of Species and Variety are considered—the qualities and adaptation of Naval Timber, especially of Larch, are fully explained, and the perfect acquaintance of recent Authors with these Subjects freely exposed—and the prospects and true policy of Britain, as the first naval power, pointed out.

London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green; and Adam Black, Edinburgh.

1st January, 1831.
Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

THE NEW MONTHLY ISSUE OF THE NOVELS, comprising "Waverley," Volume the First, commenced this day, 1831.

This re-issue has been adopted for the convenience of those who wish to possess the Work from the beginning, and in monthly volumes.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Whittaker and Co. London.

Who have also published this day,

Volume XX. of the present issue, which begins the "Abbot," with an Introduction by the Author, and illustrated by A. E. Chalon and Edwin Landseer.

EVIDENCE OF THE TRUTH OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH, derived from the literal Fulfillment of Prophecy; particularly as illustrated by the History of the Jews, and by the Discoveries of recent Travellers.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER KEITH,

Minister of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

Printed for Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh; and Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane, London.

Established School Books.

A GAZETTEER of the most REMARKABLE PLACES in the WORLD; with brief Notices of the principal Historical Events, and of the most celebrated Persons connected with them; to which are annexed References to Books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c.; intended to promote the Improvement of Youth in Geography, History, and Biography.

By THOMAS BOURN.

Teacher of Writing and Geography, Hackney.

"We think that Mr. Bourn's particular object in forming it, and the great industry and reading which must have been bestowed upon it, deserve the success which it has experienced, and the good opinion which we now readily pronounce on it."

Monthly Register.

"For general reference it is superior to any of the same size, and as a school book has no competitor."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"Mr. Bourn's plan is a very good one, and very pleasantly executed."—*Literary Gazette*.

London: Sold by Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand; J. Harris; Harvey and Darton; and Simpkin and Marshall.

Of whom also may be had the following Works of the late

Mr. William Butler, edited by T. Bourn.

Exercises on the Globes and Maps, interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information; on a new Plan. To which are added, Questions for Examination, and an Appendix, by which the Constellations may be easily known. 11th edition, 12mo. 6s. bound.

Chronological, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Exercises, on a new Plan, designed for Daily Use. 5th edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

Arithmetical Questions, on a new Plan; intended to answer the double purpose of Arithmetical Instruction and Miscellaneous Information; designed for the Use of Young Ladies. 10th edition. 12mo. 6s. bound.

Geographical Exercises on the New Testament; describing the Principal Places in Judea, and those visited by St. Paul; and narrating many of the most important Occurrences recorded in the Evangelical Histories. With Maps, and a brief Account of the principal Religious Sects of Mankind. 4th edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

Miscellaneous Questions, relating principally to English History and Geography. 3d edition. 12mo. 4s. bound.

Arithmetical Tables. 15th edition. 8d.

"This Work contains, in addition to the usual Tables of Weights and Measures, and Account of the Coinage and Population of the United Kingdom—Scripture Measures—Jewish Weights—Jewish, Roman, and Grecian Coins and Monies—Tables of Kings and Queens since the Conquest—Birthdays of the Royal Family—Sovereigns of Europe, with the time of their Birth and Accession—Explanation of Astronomical Signs—Lengths of Miles in different Countries—Population of the World—List of Stamps for Receipts, &c.—Table of Hackney-Coach Fares—Tables to calculate upon Perpetual Almanacs, &c."

Also, just published, price 1s.

Biographical Copies, with References to Bourn's Gazetteer and Butler's Works. By Thomas Bourn.

MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON, complete in 5 vols. 4to. with beautiful Portrait.

2. The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Rodney. Edited by his Son-in-law, Major General Mundy. With a Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. 25s. Dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty.

"To the lover of history, to the nautical student, to the statesman, and to the tactician, this work will be equally valuable. The correspondence is most interesting. It brings before us many national events and celebrated characters, with all the distinctness of a yesterday's narrative. These volumes have afforded us unalloyed pleasure; and the hero of them, who was also that of a most animated eulogy by his present Majesty, deserves to be better known."—*Sunday Times*.

3. Adventures of Giovanni Finati, in various Countries of the East. Edited by William John Banks, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s.

"It is long since we have met with so eventful and interesting a narrative."—*Literary Gazette*.

4. On the Progress of Society. By Dr. Hamilton, of Aberdeen. Author of "An Essay on the National Debt." Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

5. Causes of the Failure of the Military at Paris. By an Officer of the French Guards. 2d edition. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"An accurate and remarkably candid relation of those events."—*United Service Journal*.

"It is decidedly the most interesting document that has hitherto been published, upon those celebrated Three Days which overturned a throne, and changed a dynasty. It ought to form part of the library of every one who wishes to know and preserve the history of the time in which he lives."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, January, 1831.

6. A German Grammar, on a new Principle, calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the Language by the English Student. By Dr. Becker. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

7. Three Lectures on Wages, and on the Effects of Abolition, Machinery, and War; with a Preface on the Causes and Remedies of the Present Disturbances; delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter Term 1830. By Nassau W. Senior, Magd. Coll. A.M. late Professor of Political Economy. 2d edition. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

8. Family Library, No. XVIII. The Voyages and Adventures of the Companions of Columbus. By the Author of the "Sketch Book."

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In a large and elegant vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. canvas boards, THE MESSIAH; or, the Redemption of Man. A Poem, in 18 Books, with Explanatory Notes.

By ST. JOHN GAYLARD.

"This Work contains truth without fiction. It commences with the Creation, and concludes with the Day of Judgment; embracing, in its progress over the course of time, every topic given by the pen of Inspiration respecting the above important subject."

London: Printed for Baldwin and Cradock; and Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Paternoster Row; M. Bell, Richmond, Yorkshire; and all other Booksellers.

Literary Presents.

FAMILY LIBRARY.

"Books that you may carry to the fire, and hold readily in your hand, are the most useful, after all. A man will often look at them, and be tempted to go on, when he would have been frightened at books of a larger size and of a more erudite appearance."—*Dr. Johnson*.

"Mr. Murray's Library... A very excellent, and always entertaining Miscellany."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 100.

"La collection que fait paraître M. Murray, sous le titre de Bibliothèque de Famille, devient de jour en jour plus populaire, et justifie pleinement son objet, par le choix des objets, les noms des auteurs, et la foule de documents curieux, de faits ignorés, de remarques neuves, que rassemblent les volumes déjà publiés."—*Revue Encyclopédique*.

"Eine vortrefliche sammlung von Volksbüchern."—*Morgenblatt*.

Volumes of the Family Library published up to this time.

Price 5s. each, profusely illustrated, and neatly bound in canvas.

No. I. and II. The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. With Fifteen Engravings on Steel and Wood, by Finden and Thompson; the Woodcuts from Designs of George Cruikshank.

No. III. The Life of Alexander the Great. (Classical Series, No. 1.)

No. IV. X. and XIII. Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, Vols. I. II. and III.

No. V. VI. and IX. The History of the Jews. Complete in 3 vols. with original Maps and Woodcuts.

No. VII. The Natural History of Insects, with very numerous Woodcuts.

No. VIII. The Court and Camp of Buonaparte, 1 vol.

No. XI. The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving. Abridged by him from his original Work. Complete in 1 vol.

No. XII. The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Complete in 1 vol. Embellished with numerous Woodcuts from Designs by George Cruikshank, engraved by Thompson and Williams.

No. XIV. Lives of Eminent British Physicians. With Portraits and Woodcuts.

No. XV. The History of British India, Vol. I. By the Rev. G. H. Glegg, F.R.S. With a Map and Six Engravings on Steel.

No. XVI. Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

No. XVII. Life of Bruce the African Traveller. By Major F. B. Head, Author of the "Rough Notes taken during some rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes."

Family Dramatists, Nos. I. and II., being the Works of Philip Massinger, illustrated with Explanatory Notes; and adapted to Family Reading, by the omission of exceptional passages. 8s. each.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In 1 vol. 12mo. with a finely engraved Frontispiece, price 4s. boards.

A MANUAL OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION for the YOUNG; containing the Sacred History of the Old and New Testament Dispensation—an accurate Statement of the Doctrines of the Gospel, in Two Parts—a brief Outline of the Evidences of the Christian Religion; together with an Address to the Young.

By the Rev. ROBERT SIMON, M.A. Colebrook House, Irlington.

Printed for James Duncan, 27, Paternoster Row.

MILITARY MEMOIRS of FOUR BROTHERS (Natives of Staffordshire) engaged in the Service of their Country, as well in the New World and Africa as on the Continent of Europe.

By the SURVIVOR.

In 1 handsome 8vo. vol. price 10s. 6d. a new edition.

2. The Encyclopedia of Anecdotes, illustrative of Character and Events. From Genuine Sources. By George Ramsay.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Six appropriate Etchings, price 4s. 8d.

3. The Posthumous Papers of a Person lately about Town.

"Some of these Papers are of decided excellence, and one of them of surpassing power, pathos, and beauty—without a rival, we should almost say, in any tale of equal length that we can call to recollection."—*Athenaeum*.

W. Saml, Bookseller to his Majesty, St. James's Street.

Elegant Christmas Presents.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. price 10s. cloth boards, and 11s. 6d. half bound, morocco.

THE CABINET ALBUM; a Collection of Original and Selected Literature.

"A close and beautifully printed volume of specimens of the fleeting literature of the day. The choice bespeaks a cultivated judgment; and there is such an excellent variety, that we can only recommend the volume to the lovers of light and pleasant writing. The most fastidious reader will be pleased with much that the Cabinet Album presents, and will agree with us in encouraging all attempts at snatching from down the accidental excellencies that our gutted markets exhibit."—*Adrian*.

London: Hurst, Chance, and Co. 68, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, by Effingham Wilson, 65, Royal Exchange, in 1 vol. 12mo. price 4s. 6d. boards.

THE FOREIGNER'S ENGLISH CONJUGATOR.

By JUSTIN BRENNAN.

No fewer than seven different languages, exclusive of English, are here put in requisition, to illustrate our Conjugators—but most particularly *shall* and *will*, with their derivatives, *should* and *would*, which have hitherto proved such stumbling-blocks to the Foreigner. It is presumed that this Work will much encourage strangers to learn our language, as its chief difficulties are explained in that clear and familiar manner for which the Author is so distinguished.

Also, by the same Author, 3d edition, price 4s.

Composition and Punctuation familiarly Explained, for those who have neglected the study of Grammar.

This popular Work is now re-produced, with very important alterations. Not only is every article revised with great attention, but so much has been added, that the present edition may be considered as almost a new work.

This is a plain, useful, sensible, little treatise; does its author credit; will well repay attention; and has our strong recommendation."—*Literary Gazette*.

Also, price 2s.

Utility of Latin Discussed, for the consideration of Parents, or those who have influence in the direction of Juvenile Education.

In this little Treatise the important subject of classical utility is placed in an original and highly interesting point of view, and entirely free from the prejudices that are usually brought in aid of such discussions.

"We are happy in having another opportunity of complimenting the author of 'Composition and Punctuation,' on a work which, unlike many of the present day, contains *solidum in parvo*, in which, in short, good sense and practical utility are in an immense ratio to its size and pages."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

No. XIII. 4s. 6d. of the

FAMILY CLASSICAL LIBRARY; or, English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics; with Biographical Sketches, Notes, Portraits, Maps, &c. 4s. 6d. each Number, small 8vo. published monthly.

Edited, printed, and published by A. J. Valpy, M.A. and sold by all Booksellers.

"If you desire your son, though no great scholar, to read and reflect, it is your duty to place into his hands the best translations of the best classical authors."—*Dr. Farr*.

The selection will include those Authors which may be read by both Sexes. The Twelve Numbers already published contain—Demosthenes, Sallust, Xenophon, Herodotus, Virgil, Pliny, Anacreon, and Tacitus.

Nos. XVI. and XVII. will comprise Horace, in which will be introduced Translations of different parts of the Author from the pens of Dryden, Pope, Bentley, Swift, Forster, G. Wakefield, Prior, Milton, Denham, Roscommon, Cowley, and Byron; and of some of the most eminent Poets of the present day.

No. XVIII. will comprise Juvenal and Persius.

Any Author may be purchased separately, at a small advance in price.

"A knowledge of ancient literature has always been prized as a valuable acquisition by men who paid any attention to the cultivation of their minds; and by those who are unacquainted with the dead languages, the work now before us must be regarded as a treasure of no mean value."—*Gazetteer Comet*.

Among the various works at present published in a similar form and at similar intervals of time, Mr. Valpy's 'Family Classical Library' has, perhaps, the greatest claims on the public."—*Edin. Courier*.

"The 'Family Classical Library' will greatly assist the classical labours of tutors as well as pupils."—*Cheltenham Journal*.

"This work, as far as it has gone, is not surpassed in value, cheapness, and elegance, by any similar publication of the day."—*United Service Journal*.

In 18mo. with Engravings, 4s. 6d. handsomely half-bound.
THE EXCITEMENT; or, a Book to
 induce Young People to Read, for 1861; containing
 remarkable Apparitions in Nature, Signal Precipitations, and
 such incidents as are particularly fitted to arrest the youthful
 mind.
 Published by Whitlister, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane,
 London; and Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh.

Kennedy's Arrow and Rose.
 2d edition, in demy 8vo. price 6s. boards.
THE ARROW and the ROSE; with
 other Poems.
 By WILLIAM KENNEDY,
 Author of "Fifal Fancies," "An Only Son," &c.
 "Critics, and critics only, can do full justice to the spirit, the
 deep feeling, the energy of this work. We consider Mr. Ken-
 nedy's love-poetry some of the finest that ever was written. He
 is a poet, if thought, feeling, and originality, can make one."
Literary Gazette.
 "He is full of strong feelings and good conceptions. Manliness
 and sincerity are the great characteristics of his style. He writes
 like a man of good muscle—he strikes his idea on the head at
 once, and then proceeds to another. He is no admirer of orna-
 ment—he uses the good old language of England—thrilling as it
 is, and full of home power; and his thoughts stand in it strong
 and sturdy, like the trees on the back of the fretted porcupine."
Edinburgh Literary Journal.
 "North. There, James, is an exceedingly graceful, elegant,
 and pathetic little poem, 'the Arrow and the Rose.'"—*Black-
 wood's Magazine.*

"The 'Arrow and the Rose' has amply justified our high
 opinion of his talents. The lesser poems of this beautiful volume
 are distinguished by uncommon merit."—*Glasgow Courier.*
 "This delightful volume would do credit to the first poet
 of our age, and cannot fail to win for its deserving author the meed
 of present praise and long-enduring fame."—*Glasgow Journal.*
 "A splendid effort of Mr. Kennedy's genius."—*Glasgow Courier.*
 "Mr. Kennedy is manifestly a poet of nature's workmanship.
 He effects the difficult achievement of blending majesty with
 simplicity of diction."—*Edinburgh Courier.*
 "The 'Arrow and the Rose' is worthy of the author's previous
 reputation. The poem abounds with beautifully wrought pas-
 sages, as well as of real poetic grandeur."—*Edinburgh News Letter.*
 "Whether he breathes aspirations of love, or chants a song of
 peril and of strife, he is sure to touch the affections or rouse the
 daring energies of the soul. His mind is essentially poetic, and
 he seldom fails in giving forth, with strength and vigour, his own
 bold and burning conceptions."—*Edinburgh News Letter.*
 "Manly versification, with a spice of humour and satire."—*Monthly Magazine.*
 "The expectations which his previous volume excited have
 been fully justified by the elegant publication now before us.
 The story of the first love of the renowned Henry of Navarre is
 told in the true romantic manner."—*New Monthly Magazine.*
 Smith, Elder, and Co. 65, Cornhill.

Popular Novels just published by Henry Colburn and
 Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS, a Tale of
 the Year 1830. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

II.
Maxwell. By the Author of "Sayings and
Doings." In 3 vols. post 8vo.
 "The productions of Mr. Hook, like the scenic personations of
 Jago and Malvolio, are rich in the ludicrous to a degree that
 induces resistance to laughter, and may be read aloud in the domestic
 fire-side circle with all the joyous result of a farce or a comic
 interlude at the theatre."—*Globe.*

III.
Stories of American Life. Edited by Mary
Boswell Mitford. In 2 vols. post 8vo.
 Contents: Otter Bag—The French Village—The Comany
 Copin—The Emeralds—The Indian Hunter—Pete Featherston—
 The Drunkard—The Marriage Blunder—Romance of the Border
 The Ghost—The Season—The Captain's Lady—The Fawn's Leap—
 The Catholic Inquisitor—The Captain's Lady—The Fawn's Leap—
 The Little Dutch Sentinel—The Rifle, &c. &c.

IV.
The Heiress of Bruges, a Tale. By T. Col-
ley Graham, Esq. Author of "Highways and Byways," "Tales
of Travel," &c. 2d and cheaper edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

V.
The Persian Ambassador, forming a Sequel
to the Kuzulbush. By J. B. Fraser, Esq. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
 "One of the most animated and entertaining of our recent
 Anglo-oriental romances."—*Court Journal.*
 And in a few days,

The Turf, a Satirical Novel, in 2 vols.

II.
The Tulleries, an Historical Romance. 3 vols.
 post 8vo.

In small 8vo. price 8s. 6d. in boards,
PAROCHIAL LETTERS, from a
 Beneficed Clergyman to his Curate.
 Contents: Introductory—Parsonage—Gardening—Visiting—
 Churches—Families—Education—The Poor—Fruitful—
 Chances—Cant—The Poor—Friendly Societies and Savings Banks—
 The Clergy.
 Printed for C., J., G., and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
 and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

In royal 16mo. price 7s. in boards, the 2d edition,
THE CLERGYMAN'S OBLIGATIONS
 CONSIDERED, as to the Celebration of Divine Wor-
 ship, Ministration of the Sacraments, Instruction of the Poor,
 Visitation, and other Official Duties; and as to his Personal Char-
 acter and Conduct, his Occupations, Amusements, and Inter-
 course with Others; with particular Reference to the Ordination
 Vow.
 By RICHARD MANT, D.D. M.B. &c.
 Bishop of Down and Connor.
 Dashed: Printed for J. Parker and Co., J., G., and F. Rivington,
 St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
 The Additions may be had separately, price 6d.

Interesting Works just published by Henry Colburn and
 Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

I.
LIFE OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, Bart.
 late President of the Royal Society, &c. &c.
 By A. J. FARIS, M.D. Cantab.
 F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.
 In 1 vol. with a beautiful Portrait.

II.
Field Sports of the North of Europe; in-
cluding the Narrative of a Residence in Norway and Sweden.
 By L. Lloyd, Esq. 2d edition, with considerable Additions, in
 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Plates, 22s. bound.

III.
The Life of Titian, with Anecdotes of the
 Distinguished Persons of his Time. By James Northcote, Esq.
 R.A. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a fine Portrait of Titian, now first
 engraved from an original painted by himself at the age of Ninety-
 nine.
 "Such a book as this has long been wanted."—*Courier.*
 And in a few days,

I.
The English Army in France; or, the Personal
 Narrative of an Officer: comprising a Journal of Adven-
 tures connected with the Battle of Waterloo, and with the
 subsequent Events down to the period of the occupation of France
 by the Allied Forces. 2d edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

II.
The Correspondence of the Right Hon. Sir
 John Sinclair, Bart.: with Reminiscences of the most distin-
 guished Characters who have appeared in Great Britain and in
 Foreign Countries during the last Fifty Years; illustrated with
 upwards of Two Hundred Autographs.

In 8vo. price 12s. in boards,
SERMONS on some of the most interesting
SUBJECTS in THEOLOGY.
 By the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A.
 Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Northcliffe.
 Printed for C., J., G., and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
 and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
The Old and New Testament Chronologi-
 cally Arranged, with Notes and Indexes. 2d edition. In 4 large
 vols. 8vo. price 4s. in boards.

In Monthly Volumes, price 6s. Illustrated with Plates, Maps, &c.
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.
 "Of all the periodical works undertaken by modern
 enterprise, the National Library is considered, either in reference
 to its chaste elegant exterior, or to the sterling merit of its li-
 brary contents, that which claims before the public with the
 strongest claims upon their support and patronage."—*The Lib.*

No. V. Illustrated with Plates, price 6s.
Festivals, Games, and Amusements, Ancient
and Modern. By Horace Smith, Esq. Author of "Brambletye
 House," "Walter Gollum," &c.
 "Until the publication of Mr. Horace Smith's 'Festivals,' in
 the National Library, the public have not been generally informed
 as to the festive recreations of all times and nations, from the
 grand religious holidays of the ancient Jews, the medieval games
 and celebrations of Greece and Rome, to the hearty and social
 pastimes of many old England. No library, circulating or pri-
 vate, should be without this little volume, which best teaches us
 how to be 'merry and wise.'"—*Morning Chronicle.*

No. IV. with beautiful Plates, price 6s.
The History of Chivalry, and the Crusades.
 By G. F. R. James, Esq. Author of "De L'Orme," "Darnley,"
 &c.
 "This is a charming volume."—*Atlas.*
 "One of our best and most valuable important volumes which has
 yet been addressed to the interesting exposition of the crusades
 and chivalry. Just, accurate, and animated, Mr. James has
 given a picture of the crusades as faithful as it is lively."—*Literary*
Gazette.

"This is, without exception, the most delightful little tome
 we ever encountered."—*The Lib.*
 No. III. with Portrait of Dr. Black, price 6s.
The History of Chemistry. By Dr. Thom-
 son, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.
 "Compiled with judgment, and arranged with clearness and
 precision, this work deserves a farther interest from the enthu-
 siasm with which the author has treated his subject; while its
 popular style will ensure it a very extended perusal."—*Literary*
Gazette.

No. II. Illustrated with a Map, price 6s. 2d edition,
The History of the Bible. By the Rev.
 G. R. Gleig.
 "This is an able manual of Scripture history."—*Literary*
Gazette.

No. I. with a Portrait of Lord Byron and View of Newstead
 Abbey, &c. price 6s. 4th edition.
The Life of Lord Byron. By John Galt, Esq.
 "The only complete biography of Byron we have ever seen."
Courier.
 "We know of few biographies superior to this."—*Sun.*
 "If this work be not popular, we pity the taste which has suf-
 fered itself to be misled from the due appreciation of works like
 this before us."—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*
 "The only portable and readable life of Byron extant."—*Dur-*
ham Advertiser.
 "Mr. Galt's volume should invariably accompany the collected
 works of Lord Byron. It is the only complete record extant of
 one whole life of one of the most remarkable men of any age or
 country."—*Birmingham Magazine.*

Among many other Works in immediate preparation,
 the Proprietors beg to announce
A History of the Royal Navy of England,
 from the Earliest Period.

A History of the British Army.
A Life of Shakespeare.
And Lives of celebrated Travellers.

Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

In 8vo. price 10s. 6d. in boards,
SERMONS ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS,
 preached in the Parish Churches of St. Michael's and
 Trinity College, Dublin.
 By the late Very Rev. RICHARD GRAVES, D.D.
 Dean of Ardagh, Rector of St. Mary's, and King's Professor
 of Divinity in the University of Dublin.
 Edited by his Son RICHARD HASTINGS GRAVES, D.D.
 Printed for C., J., G., and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
 and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

New Year's Presents, &c.
FESTIVALS, GAMES, and AMUSE-
MENTS, Ancient and Modern.
 By HORACE SMITH, Esq.
 Author of "Brambletye House," &c.
 Forming the Fifth Number of the National Library. In 1 vol.
 small 8vo. neatly bound, with Plates, &c.
 Also, in a few days,

II.
The Book of the Seasons; or, Calendar of
 Nature. By William and Mary Howitt. In small 8vo. with
 numerous Vignettes.

III.
The Historical Traveller. By Mrs. Charles
 Gore. In small 8vo.
 This work consists of a Series of Narratives connected with
 the most curious epochs of European history, and with the phe-
 nomena of European countries. It is especially designed for the
 Use of Young Persons, to whom the study of Universal History
 can only be partially presented.

IV.
Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest;
 being an Attempt to illustrate the First Principles of Natural
 Philosophy by the aid of popular Toys and Sports. 2d edition, in
 small 8vo. with numerous Engravings.

Also, lately published,
The Life of a Midshipman; a Tale founded
 on Facts, and intended to correct an injudicious predilection in
 Boys for the Life of a Sailor. In 1 vol. post 8vo. with beautiful
 Frontispiece.

VI.
The Lives of Remarkable Youth of both
 Sexes, with Four Embellishments, price 4s.

VII.
Historic Anecdotes of France. In small 8vo.
 4s. With Portraits of Marie Antoinette, Francis I., Henry IV.,
 and Louis XIV.

VIII.
The History of Africa, Ancient and Modern.
 In small 8vo. neatly bound, with Portraits of the Princess Victoria,
 Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Raphael's Tapestries.
 On Tuesday next, price 6s. 6d. cloth boards,
CARTONIENSIAS; or, an Historical and
 Critical Account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the
 Vatican: with Notes and Illustrations. To which are subjoined,
 Remarks on the Causes which retard the progress of the higher
 departments of the art of Painting in this Country.
 By the Rev. W. GUNN, B.D.
 James Ridgway, 149, Piccadilly; and of every Bookseller.

On Monday will be published,
LIVES OF THE ITALIAN POETS.
 By the Rev. HENRY STERLING, A.M.
 Author of the "History of Chivalry," &c.
 In 3 vols. with Twenty Medallion Portraits.

2. **The Anatomy of Society.** By J. A.
 St. John. In 2 vols. (nearly ready).

3. **The Romance of History—France.** By
 Leitch Ritchie. From the time of Charlemagne to Louis XIV.
 inclusive. 3 vols.
 "Mr. Ritchie is the Scott of the short, picturesque, bold, dra-
 matic story."—*Atlas.*
 "His stories are the best we have met with in English."—*Spectator.*

4. **The Romance of History—England.** By
 Henry Neale. 4th edition, neatly bound, in 3 vols. with Plates,
 price 15s.

5. **Charley, the Fatalist.** By a Contributor
 to "Blackwood." 3 vols.
 "This is a valuable novel."—*Spectator.*
 "The author develops a deep knowledge of human nature."—*Atlas.*

6. **The Way of the World.** By the Author
 of "De Lila." In 3 vols.
 "We prefer this to the author's former works."—*Literary*
Gazette.

"The author possesses profound powers of thought."—*Times.*
 7. **The Chancery Suit; a Comedy in Five**
 Acts. By R. B. Parker, Esq. Now performing at the Theatre
 Royal Covent Garden.

8. **The Family Cabinet Atlas, Part IX.** was
 published January 1st, (to be completed in Three more Monthly
 Nos.) Price 8s. 6d. plain, and 10s. 6d. finely colored.
 Printed for Edward Hall, New Public Subscription Library,
 20, Holles Street, Cavendish Square.

LONDON: Published every Saturday, by W. A. SCRIPPS, at
 the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, 7, Wellington Street,
 Waterloo Bridge, Strand, and 15, South Molton Street, Oxford
 Street: sold also by J. Chapman, 20, Royal Exchange; R.
 Marlborough, Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill; A. Black,
 Edinburgh; Smith and Soar, D. Robertson, and Atholson
 and Co. Glasgow; and J. Cunningham, Dublin.—Agent for
 America, O. Rice, 19, No. 100, Nassau Street, New York.
 J. MOYES, Took's Court, Chancery Lane.